The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1851. [No. 43.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail on 1st March, 1852.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST, AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built Ship CARNATIC, 800 Tons; AUGUSTUS CONSITT Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1851.

THE undersigned are prepared to register orders for Messrs. BASS & Co.'s BEER, of October brew. First arrival expected by the *Stornoway*.

LYON BROTHER & Co.

Bombay, 19th December, 1851.

For Sale at St. Andrew's Library, Bombay.

A Marathi and English Vocabulary.

COMPILED from KENNEDY'S and MOLESWORTH'S DICTIONARIES. In cloth boards, royal octavo. Price Rupees five.

Advertisement.

A Marathi Vocabulary so portable as to prove a suitable travelling companion to gentlemen moving about the country, within the reach of young persons, to whom the acquisition of some knowledge of the language is an object of importance, has for some time been felt to be a desideratum, which is now supplied.

For further particulars apply to the publisher, H. A. CANNON, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 3, Nesbit Lane.

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined full cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500

RIFLE ARMS by F. BAADER of Manic. (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England, Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers, ... Rs. 200

Do. GUNS, ... Rs. 150

DOUBLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair, ... Rs. 70

DOUBLE do. without do. ..... Rs. 50

HUNTSMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard Rs. 20

Ditto, Damasked work and gilt ..... Rs. 30

Bombay 30th November 1851

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to J. Miller, Esq. M. D. Bombay; Captain Jacob. Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; the Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice. Ceylon; by both of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

Board and Education in Bombay.

MESSRS. PEYTON AND NARAYAN, continue to receive Young Gentlemen as Boarders, to whose Education and training their sedulous attention is devoted. All the branches of a liberal Education are taught, and the Pupils when sufficiently advanced, have the advantage of attending Classes and Lectures in the higher branches of Literature and Science and Theology, in connexion with the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION. The Native languages for those intended for the Uncovenanted, Service, and Engineering and Surveying are taught under the direction of Professional Gentlemen.

The Domestic arrangements have been studied so as to make the Establishment a Home to the Pupils. The most friendly intercourse is maintained between the Masters and Pupils.

The House is situated at the farther end of Girgaum towards Malabar Hill, of which it commands a near view. It is large and commodious, open to the sea breeze at all times, and has extensive grounds for the recreation of the Pupils.

The School will be closed for the Christmas vacation on the 22nd instant, and will be open again on the 22nd proximo. The Pupils that remain will go down the Coast with the Masters.

MESSRS. PEYTON and NARAYAN take the liberty of directing attention to the annexed

CERTIFICATE.

"We have had much pleasure in attending the examination of the Seminary of Messrs. Peyton and Nárayan held this day. The pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their several studies, and have evinced such intelligence and promptitude in their replies to the numerous questions addressed to them as have convinced us, that their intellectual tuition is conducted according to the best principles and practice. Their moral and religious training, we know, from much observation, is most sedulously attended to. We can conscientiously recommend this establishment to the support of parents and guardians, as offering advantages which are but seldom enjoyed in India.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON, D. D.
ALEX. GARDEN FRASER.
GEO. BOWEN.
W. PRUEN."

Bombay, 19th April 1851.

MESSRS DILLON & Co. beg to draw the attention of their friends and constituents to the undermentioned price-list of stores which they are now supplying, as they are confident of affording every satisfaction in the execution of any commands they may be favored with. Orders are requested to be addressed to their new offices in Nesbit Lane.

PRICE CURRENT OF MESS STORES.

		per doz.	Rs.
SHERRIES.....	Pale Golden Brown.....	qts.	24
	do do 2nd quality.....	,,	18 to 22
PORT.....	Fine Old crusted. 1st quality.....	,,	21
	do do 2nd do.....	,,	18 to 22
	Cutler's superior.....	,,	24
MADEIRA.....	First quality.....	,,	30
	Second do.....	,,	18
CLARETS.....	Latour Lafittee.....	,,	36
	Larose.....	,,	24
	St. Julien.....	,,	22
	St. Estephe.....	,,	18
	Medoc.....	,,	15
CHAMPAGNE...	Cutler's Dunkins.....	,,	40
	2nd quality.....	,,	30
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COGNAC.....	Superior Cutler's.....	,,	24
	2nd quality.....	,,	18
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WHISKEY.....	Choice Glenlivet.....	,,	18
OLD TOM.....	Fine.....	,,	1/2
LIQUEURS.....	Of various sorts.....	,,	
CHEROOTS.....	&c.....		

Bombay, 5th November, 1851.

ANDREW DUNLOP,

AGENT, BOOK-SELLER, MUSIC-SELLER, &c. &c.

No. 21, RAMPART ROW (NEXT TO BOMBAY BANK.)

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ANDREW DUNLOP has much pleasure in announcing the receipt per Ship *Seringapatam* of the following choice assortment of the excellent publications of the *London Book and Tract Society*.

N. B.—Parties ordering are requested to state the particular binding in which they require the Book.—The Morocco ones are admirably adapted for presents.

	Binding.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mason's Spiritual Treasury, Morning	half Bd.	2	13	0
——Ditto	Mor.	4	4	0
——Evening	Cloth.	2	4	0
	half Bd.	2	13	0
	Mor.	4	4	0
Milner's Geography (School Series)	Cloth.	2	13	0
Mirage of Life	Cloth.	0	9	0
Miracles of Christ	Cloth.	0	14	0
Missionary Book for Young, Engravings	Cloth.	0	9	0
Mother at Home	half Bd.	0	9	0
Mother's Lesson Book	Cloth.	0	9	0
Natural History, Quadrupeds, Engravings	Cloth.	3	6	0
——Birds Ditto	Cloth.	4	8	0
——Reptiles Ditto	Cloth.	3	6	0
Nature's Wonders	Cloth.	1	2	0
Old Sea Captain	Cloth.	2	4	0
Orton on Eternity	Sewed.	0	2	6
Old Humphrey's Addresses	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Observations	Cloth.	2	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Thoughts for the Thoughtfull	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Walks in London	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Country Strolls	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Pithy Papers	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
——Half Hours	Cloth.	1	2	0
	half Bd.	1	11	0
	Mor.	3	2	0
Palace of Glass	Cloth.	1	2	0
Paley's Evidences	Cloth.	1	11	0
Paragraph Bible, 12mo	half Bd.	4	8	0
——Small size	Mor.	4	0	0
Peep's at Nature	Cloth.	0	14	0
Philosophy of Common Things	Cloth.	1	2	0
Picture Bible for the Young, 3 vols	Mor.	11	4	0
Picture Room, The, with Engravings	Cloth.	0	9	0
Pictures, a book about	Cloth.	0	14	0
Pike's Early Piety	half Bd.	0	12	0
	Mor.	1	11	0
——Guide to Young Disciples	Cloth.	1	7	0
	Mor.	3	6	0
Plants, 16mo. square Engravings	Cloth.	1	2	0
Play Hours, for Happy Children	Cloth.	0	9	0
Present for the Young	half Bd.	1	2	0
Prize Essays by Working Men	Cloth.	0	14	0
Psalms, the Book of	Cloth.	0	6	0
Quadrupeds med. 8vo	Sewed.	1	11	0
Queen Mary, Days of	Cloth.	1	11	0
	half Bd.	2	4	0
Reformation in Europe	half Bd.	2	0	0
Remarkable Insects, 16 mo, size	Cloth.	1	2	0
Remarkable People, the Arab, Jew, &c	Cloth.	2	9	0
Red Book, The, Engravings	Cloth.	0	6	0
Roza's Childhood	Cloth.	0	9	0
Rose and Crown Lane	half Bd.	0	9	0
Richmond's Annals Poor 32mo	Sheep.	0	9	0
	Cloth.	0	9	0
	Mor.	2	0	0
Do. Copyright Edition with addition and Memoir of the Author, 1cap. 8vo	Cloth.	1	7	0
	Mor.	3	6	0
Rome, History of, (School Series)	Cloth.	1	11	0
Scripture Illustrated by Engravings	Cloth.	3	12	0
——Natural History	Cloth elegant	2	4	0
——Illustrations, Engravings	Cloth.	0	14	0
	Mor.	2	4	0
——Similitudes	half Bd.	1	2	0
	Mor.	2	9	0
——Questions, 4 sorts each	Mor.	0	5	0
——Trees, Fruits and Flowers	Cloth.	0	6	0
——Mountains	Cloth.	0	6	0
——Birds	Cloth.	0	6	0
——Quadrupeds	Cloth.	0	6	0
Stories, School Boys	Cloth.	0	14	0
Sailor's Library, consisting of vols	half Bd.	12	0	0
School Library consisting of 180 volumes	half Bd.	34	0	0
Senses, The, 16mo. size	Cloth.	1	2	0
Serle's Christian Remembrancer	half Bd.	0	11	0
Shells and their Inmates, Engravings	Cloth.	2	0	0
Short Prayers, 64mo	Tuck.	0	12	0
Short Stories 4 vols	Red.	1	8	0
Small Rain on Tender Herb	Cloth.	0	6	0
	Mor.	1	0	0
	Cloth.	1	0	0

(*To be continued.*)

THE UNDERSIGNED

beg to direct attention to the following FIRST RATE Guns and Rifles by the best makers, which are now exposed for Sale at their Rooms.

GUNS.	Rs.
1 Double Barrelled Gun, bore No. 14, by Richards	225
Do. do. do. bore No. 13, by Richards	150
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 17, by Nock	150
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 14, by Robertson	400
2 Do. do. do. bore No. 14, by Forsyth	600
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 14, by Richards	275
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 14, by Westby Richards	450
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 15, by Thornton	200
1 Do. do. do. bore No. 14, by Richards	175
RIFLES.	
1 Single Barrelled Rifle, bore No. 26, by W. Mills	150
1 Double do. do. bore No. 16, by Forsyth	750
1 Single do. do. bore No. 14, by Wilkinson	350
1 Do. do. bore No. 15, by Forsyth	450
1 Single Barrelled Rifle, bore No. 18, by Purdy	250
1 Double do. do. bore No. 14, by Robertson	430
1 Do. do. do. with spare shot barrels, by Henry Latham	600

Orders from Outstations for the above will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1851.

PRICE CURRENT
OF MESS STORES.

CHAMPAGNE	Ay Cremant	@ 36	R.
	Verzenay	„ 36	„
	Bouzy	„ 36	„
CLARETS	Latour and Lafitte	„ 36	„
	LaRose	„ 24	„
	St. Julien, St. Estephe	„ 24	„
	Medoc	„ 16	„
RHENISH	Sparkling Hock	„ 40	„
	Rudesheimer	„ 36	„
MOSELLE	Sparkling Moselle	„ 40	„
	Braunceberg	„ 30	„
SAUTERNE	Yquem	„ 24	„
BEAUNE	Light Burgundy	„ 24	„
SHERRIES	Amontillado	„ 24	„
	Pale and Golden	„ 24	„
	Dinner Wines	18 to 20	„
PORT WINES	Finest Vintages	24	„
	Superior	18 to 21	„
MADEIRA	Malmsey	„ 30	„
	Superior Madeira	„ 24	„
	Dinner Wines	„ 18	„
COGNAC	Godard	„ 24	„
	Dunkin	„ 18	„
	Warre	„ 20	„
WHISKEY	Finest Glenlivet	„ 18	„
OLD TOM	Booth	„ 18	„
GENEVA	In 1 dozen cases	„ 18	„
	In 15 bottle cases	„ 22	„
JAMAICA RUM		„ 20	„
LIQUEURS	Cherry Brandy, Maraschino, Curacoa — Shipped by W. E. Eddison		
CHEROOTS	No 3...per thousand	Rs. 40	
BEER	Allsopp and Bass	„ 5½	
OILMANS' STORES	Of the finest quality.		

N. B.—R. F. & Co. guarantee the safe arrival good condition of all stores supplied to up-country constituents.

ROBERT FRITH & CO.

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ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1851.

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The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1851. [No. 43.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On *the* FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On *the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

ANSWERS TO CAPTAIN ASTON'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Major W. Lang, Political Agent..... £ 50

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The H. C.'s Steam-Frigate *Auckland*, Commander Macdonald, arrived in the habour on Wednesday the 24th inst., bringing the English Mail of the 24th November.

The following is a list of passengers:—

1st Class.—Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Fawcett; Mrs. Prescott; Mrs. Deas; Mrs. Ferguson, and child; Miss Butler; Miss Hamilton; Miss Tudor: Major Morse, Bombay Army; Capt. Hunter, do.; Dr. Deas, do.; Mr Gordon, 60th Rifles; Mr Hathway, 10th Hussars; Mr Sauley, H. B. M. Consul Comoro Islands; Mr. McLeanLex; Mr Pigott.

2nd Class.—Mrs Smith; 1 European Maid of Mrs Fawcett; Hajee Mahomed Ali Korassanee; 1 European woman and 4 Children, several native men and women.

We have not time to draw up a detailed summary, but shall give the heads of intelligence, and make our comments next week.

Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover, died on the 18th ultimo. In the 81st year of his age. He was the last surviving male of the royal family of England. He was the most aged among the crowned heads of Europe. He is succeeded by his only son, George Frederick, now George the Fifth, who is in his 32d year, and who, it is generally known, suffers under the distressing infirmity of blindness.

To a large portion of our readers the Brevet will be the leading feature of the news by this mail. It will be found in full in the *Home News* or *Atlas*, which we believe nearly all our subscribers r ceived.

Kossuth has left England for the United States, His English campaign was a most brilliant one to the end.

The Scottish Bench has lost another of its members in the death of Lord Mackenzie.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The Annual Examination of this Institution was held at the Mission House, Ambrolie, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance on the Free Assembly's Educational Seminaries during the past year, as appears from the programme, was as follows:—

FREE ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION:—		
Hindus.....	158	
Muhammadans.....	7	
Israelites and Jews.....	26	
Christians:—Romanists, Chaldeans, Armenians, and Protestants.....	111	
		332
Marathi and Gujarati Boy's Schools, December 1851.....	443	
Marathi Girl's Schools, and Boarding School "	553	
Total number of pupils.....		1,328

That nearly half of this large number of native youth receiving a thorough Bible education,—that is, under the highest order of training,—are native females of all castes is a most noticeable fact, and one which must be highly gratifying and encouraging to all the real friends of female education in India.

The College division of the Institution, consisting of 26 students was examined on Thursday evening. There was a large number of the friends of missions and of education present on the occasion. Colonel Havelock, Adjutant General of H. M.'s Forces, who has very recently returned from Europe with recruited and vigorous health, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Revd. A. G. Fraser.

The following is a catalogue of the studies of the year in the college division, in most of which the students were examined:—

"GENERAL HISTORY AND CHURCH HISTORY.—(*Rev. Narayan Sheshadry.*) Tytler's Elements of History, with references to Tytler's General History, to the overthrow of the Roman Empire. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, three first books. (*Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji* during the rains). Muir's History of the Early Church. Complete.

"CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—(*Rev. J. M. Mitchell, A. M.* and, during his illness, *Mr. W Peyton.*) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization, three Lectures. Marcet's Elements of Political Economy, nine chapters. Readings from Mill. Article on Political Economy in Encyclopædia Britannica, Part first.

"MATHEMATICS.—(*Rev. J. M. Mitchell, A. M.*, and *Mr. W. Peyton*). *Lower Division*—Euclid, six books. Algebra to Quadratic Equations.

CHEMISTRY.—(*Rev. J. M. Mitchell, A. M.*, and *Mr. W Peyton.*) Reid's Rudiments, ten chapters.

HISTORY OF INDIA.—(*Rev. J. M. Mitchell* and *Mr. W. Peyton*). Murray's History of India, ten chapters.

BIBLE CLASS.—(*Rev. J. M. Mitchell.*) Epistle to the Romans, one chapter, with Hodge's Commentary. Written Exercises three times a week. EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. (*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Deuteronomy, six chapters. Gospel of John, three chapters.

ENGLISH CLASSICS AND COMPOSITION. (*Rev. R. Nesbit*) Cowper's Poems, part of Tirocinium, and last Book of the Task. Readings in verse and prose from M'Culloch's Course. Essays in English and translation from Marathi into English.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—(*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Butler's Analogy, six chapters. Written Exercises. Abstract of third chapter.

LOGIC.—(Rev. R. Nesbit.) Whatley's Logic, first book and four chapters of second book.

VERNACULAR TRANSLATION. (*Rev R Nesbit.*) Translations from English into Marathi by members of the class for English Classics. (*Rev Dr Wilson.*) Examination, with select class, of translation of Natural Phenomena, by Govinjee Narayan, for the press. Marathi compositions.

NATURAL HISTORY.—(*Rev. John Wilson*) *D. D., Junior Division.* ZOOLOGY.—Article on Man in Encyclopædia Britannica, with references to Prichard's Natural History of Man. The Mamalia, complete, according to treatise of Tract Society, the Zoologist's Text Book, Manuscript Notes, etc.—*Senior Division.* ZOOLOGY. General Arrangements and Characteristics of Animals. Revision of the Aves. General view of Entomology. Infusoria, Zoophytes, etc., principally from Curiosities of Animal Life of Tract Society.—MINERALOGY and ZOOLOGY. First half of a Course of Lectures and Conversations, with examination of specimens, and readings from Jamieson, Richardson, Mantell, Miller, Richardson, Lyell, etc.

THEOLOGY.—*Junior Division.* (*Rev John Wilson, D D*) OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY:—Jonathan Edward's History of redemption, complete, with collateral readings from various authors. Relations of the Samaritans to the Jews etc., from Lands of the Bible. Prophecies respecting the Messiah, with their Fulfilment. *Senior Division.*—NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY:—Incarnation and Ministry of our Lord from Harmony of the Gospels of Tract Society, six parts, with references to Calvin Olshausen, Macknight, Manuscript Notes, etc., EVIDENCES OF DIVINE REVELATION. Eighteen Lectures, with examinations, on the Vedas of the Hindus, and on the Historical Credibility and Inspiration of the Book of Moses. Commencement of Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

The examination commenced with the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri's class in the History of the Reformation—very significantly, for the system of education whose practical working was to be exhibited is one of the direct and grand results of that mighty revolution. There are two features in the Reformation system of education, which distinguish it from that of all other periods. First, it is universal, in theory and obligation: and it is undoubtedly very general, in point of fact. A determined, unwavering effort is continually making, in every possible form, to reduce the theory of the scheme to matter of fact. The time therefore, must come, and it is now fast approaching, when every community acknowledging the political, moral, and social principles of the reformers, shall be universally educated. The second feature of the Reformed system of instruction is, that sound common sense, practical patriotism (as a duty to God, and not merely to the country), the business of life, public, social, and private, con-

stitute the base on which the edifice rests. Education is no longer confined to the church, or to the schools of philosophy. It is a matter of national policy: an affair of the people: the business of every individual.

To the Reformation, moreover, the young of that day, and all that have followed them and all that shall follow us, are indebted for the mildest, and at the same time, the most efficacious methods of instruction.

Mr. Narayan's admirable examination of his class displayed, on his own part, a just appreciation of the great Reformation, as " d'une régénération de l'humanité d'une transformation religieuse et sociale qui émane de Dieu;" and made it evident that the students had formed an intimate acquaintance with the reformers and their principles and had drank deeply into the spirit of that greatest of revolutions.

Mr. W. Peyton examined his class in Political Economy—a science which, while retaining its name, has changed its subject within the last few years: for in Mr. Peyton's hands we did not find it treating, as in the hands of Mercier de la Riviere, of " *that natural and essential organization of Society which shall necessarily produce all the happiness that can be enjoyed on earth*;" but, more rationally, of the theory of wealth—its nature, production, and distribution. Mr. Peyton has a very felicitous method of communicating instruction, and had time permitted his intelligent students would soon have informed us how, by the inquiries of genius, and the assistance derived from other Sciences, such as Physical Geography, Navigation, &c. Agriculture and Commerce have been raised above servile imitation.

The Rev. Mr. Narayan and Mr. Peyton, we may remark, are associated in the management of a Boarding-School; and to all who were present at this examination they need no "epistles of commendation" as excellent teachers.

The Missionaries then examined their respective classes. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell took the lead with his class in Constitutional History, in which the text book was Guizot's History of Modern Civilization. The examination of a class of intelligent and advanced students on such a subject by a teacher of such a highly philosophical mind, did not fail to afford a rich intellectual treat. In the lessons of this class, history had been united to criticism and philosophy; and the students had been taught how the more scrutinizing mind of the philosophic historian has seized a guiding clew in the labyrinth of ages and of peoples, and by this has discovered the progress of humanity and civilization. Mr. Mitchell also examined a class in Geometry; and his young geometricians were showing how well they had been taught, by their mathematical studies, to pursue a *chain of reasoning*, by retaining all the propositions demonstrated, and "using them in the ulterior steps of the argument with the same clear conviction readiness, and familiarity, as if they were self-evident principles," when they were interrupted by the expiration of the time allotted to this part of the examination.

The Rev. Mr. Nesbit—the highest style of teacher—next examined three of his classes. He had the whole audience as learners while he examined his Bible class in Deuteronomy. This has always appeared to us the most majestic book in the Bible. And while this able teacher showed us, by the questions he put to his students, what explanations he had given them of the providential dealings of God with His ancient people, and how he had brought the arguments of Butler's Analogy to bear in removing the objections usually urged against such dealings, we felt

> "That to the height of this great argument"
> He did "assert eternal Providence,
> And justify the ways of God to men:"

and while the students, by their answers, showed how well they had understood these great lessons, we felt that they had received "knowledge above choice gold" His examination of the class in Butler's Analogy was no less excellent; and one of the students, at least, Mr. Vincente A. de Cunha, gave good proof, in his essay on a portion of the Analogy, that he possessed a mind capable of understanding and appreciating that profound work. We know not whether Mr. Vincente has devoted as much time to the Analogy, or studied it in the same manner, as one of the most eminent scholars of the XIXth century informs us he did. We shall quote his words for the benefit students:—"I devoted *six months* to the first part Butler's Analogy. I believe I may render you a service stating my mode of study. Before I commenced I made myself thoroughly master of *the whole scheme of his work*, (by means of a table of contents,) of the character of his whole system, of the *principles* on which he had separated and arranged the parts, and their relation to each other, and to the whole. I then studied the work in the following manner. After reading the first sentence, I meditated on it, developing the author's thought, as well as I was able and reducing the whole, as nearly as possible, to a single, distinct, concise expression. I then read the second sentence, and did the same: and next compared the two sentences together, meditating on them, and gathering out of them their substance. Thus I went through the paragraph: and then reflected on the whole, until I had reduced it to a single sentence, containing its essence. I then studied the next paragraph in like manner: and having finished it, I compared the two together, and gathered out of them their substance. The same plan was pursued until the work was finished. This may appear at first sight an exceedingly tedious process; but any one, acquainted with the nature of the mind, knows the wonderful facility that would soon be acquired by a faithful, patient adherence to this mode of study, even through a single chapter.' Whether Mr. Vincente had adopted this mode, we know not; but we are sure that he has, to a very creditable extent, mastered his author, and well earned the prize with which his labors have been rewarded by one of our most distinguished merchants.

Dr. Wilson then examined his classes in Natural History and in Theology. The peculiar opportunities which Dr. Wilson has enjoyed of extensive observation, and the collections he has made, in the course of these observations, of specimens illustrative of the various departments of Natural History, eminently qualify him as a teacher of this most important and sublime branch of knowledge. The prominent place which he assigns to Natural History in the system of education pursued in the Institution, renders this Institution, in our opinion, even exclusively of its religious advantages, a pre-eminently excellent one for boys and youths in this community. The natural world, instead of a *living*, is actually a *dead* world to the mass of our educated youths. They know little or nothing of its facts, and absolutely nothing of its science. This subject, moreover, is judiciously and faithfully taught by Dr. Wilson, that is, taught with an express view to illustrate the power, wisdom, and benevolence of God. Natural History is made the handmaid of religion. One of the prizes he had awarded, we observed, was for an "Essay on Ornithology as illustrative of the Perfections and Providence of God": another was for a "Catalogue and Brief description of the Mammalia": and another for a "Particular Description of one Species of Animal under each of the orders of the Mammalia." We have left ourselves no room for any remarks on the examination in Theology. Suffice it to say, the students gave evidence of having had their "chambers filled with all precious and pleasant riches" in this department. Mr J. Vitters son of our much and deservedly esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr Vitters of the Native Dispensary, obtained the first prize in the Senior Division of the Theological class, for a most excellent essay "on the Trials and Sufferings of the Ancient Christians, considered with special reference to the Evidences of Christianity."

The proceedings were closed with the benedicion, by the Revd. Mr. Montgomery of Surat.

We have received a letter of considerable length from Messrs J. Patenkur and J. Purshotum, the two young Hindoos who, a good many months ago, were baptized at Kurrachee. The communication is a very full and satisfactory reply to an attack upon them that appeared in the *Kurrachee Advertiser* of the 22nd ultimo. We do not think it necessary to insert the letter. We sympathize with the young men in the feelings they express as to the unjustifiable nature of the attack; but we do not see that the opinions and representations of the *Kurrachee Advertiser* require so elaborate a refutation. We know very little

about the journal in question, but the extract now before us is not written even in grammatical English, and if it be a fair specimen of the general getting up of the paper, the *Advertiser* is not likely to exert much influence on the public mind. Writing confessedly from "mere hearsay" the *Advertiser* tells us that the Kurrachee school has been falling off in numbers, which, according to "Native report" is because the teacher is a Christian. The "two unhappy youths" who were lately baptised "it is openly stated, underwent the operation in the hope of getting Government employment." "These said to be converts is the laugh of the town"—And so the article runs on.

Our advice to our young friends is that they remain quiet under such attacks. Converts to Christianity will always be exposed to charges of this kind; they originate among the Heathen whom they have forsaken, and they are eagerly caught up by those who are unfriendly to Missions. Let our young friends expect such things. If Paul himself was esteemed "the filth of the world and the offscouring of all things", it is as wrong to desire, as it is unreasonable to expect, that Christians in general, or converts in particular, should in our day largely receive the commendations of worldly men.

One word in conclusion to our cotemporary the *Kurrachee Advertiser*. We have a very high estimate, in which we doubt not he agrees with us, of the importance of the press as a power to influence public opinion. We have farther a very deep sense which we trust our contemporary also shares, of the weighty responsibility resting on those who seek to wield that power by setting themselves up as public instructors. Farther, the licentiousness of the Indian press—the gross abuse of its high functions—is a charge of unhappy notoriety, which every member of that press should to the uttermost of his power strive to wipe away. We fear our contemporary forgets this. He forgets that (in the beautiful language which Wordsworth applies to his favourite brook)

> His function is to heal and to restore—
> To soothe and cleanse, not madden and pollute.

THE Annual Meeting of the Free Church of Scotland's Auxiliary Missionary Society was held in the Free Church on the Esplanade on Tuesday evening the 22nd instant, Capt. Mylne was called to the chair; and after the singing of a Psalm, prayer was offered by the Revd. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.

N. Spencer Esq., the Secretary of the Society, gave a brief financial statement, from which it appears that during the past year upwards of Rs. 4,000 have been collected for the general purposes of the Society, Rs. 400 for the female Schools, Rs. 200 for the female boarding-school, and Rs. 1,000 for the building fund.

The Revd. Dr. Wilson read the Report, which, as it is soon to be printed and circulated, we shall notice on its appearance.

Interesting addresses were made, in support of the several resolutions, by the Revd. A. G. Fraser, Revd. R. Nesbit, Revd. J. M. Mitchell, and the Revd. Dr. Wilson.

We were especially delighted and impressed by the address of the Revd. Mr. Nesbit. He gave an account of the progress of religion in Scotland within the last few years—the results of his own personal observations during a recent visit to his father-land. He spoke of the extension of the means of grace which had at least been doubled since he left Scotland 21 years before, and extended not only over the surface of Society but to its lowest depths—the increase of vital piety in all ranks of society—and the wonderful augmentation and expansion of Christian liberality. He illustrated these different aspects of the progress of religion by individual cases of the highest interest. It is, indeed, surprising, that while £3000 annually was the extent of the Church of Scotland's liberality a few years ago for her various objects, that of the Free Church alone is now upwards of £300,000 annually; and this spirit also pervades the other denominations of Christians in Scotland, but we have not their statistics before us at present.

We wish Mr. Nesbit would give the Christian community at large the benefit of his observations by publishing them,—we strongly urge him to do so.

The benediction was pronounced by the Revd. Hormazdji Pestonji.

UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—It will be seen from our extracts that Government is at length taking steps for the appointment of intermediate Agents between the covenanted service, and the present native establishment. We might perhaps be expected to take to ourselves some credit for urging, not indeed this particular reform, but what is equivalent to it, the paying the uncovenanted revenue servants of Government better than is at present done. But we have not exactly the same lofty ideas that are frequently entertained of the power of the press in originating great reforms. We have little doubt but that the scheme in question had been agitated long before any lucubration of ours saw the light. Government measures in Bombay do not count their period of gestation by months, but by years. The difficulty is not to suggest reforms but to carry them out. We question if there is a single reform which during the next quarter of a century will see the light, that has not been suggested, and may be found among the records piled up in the vaults under the Town-hall, or in some old file of newspapers a quarter of a century old. The thing is to carry out reforms, not to suggest them. *Hoc onus hic labor est.* Far be it from us to abate one iota from the fame of the reformer who presents us with a good enstalment, though the proposal may have been made as long ago as the times of the Long Parliament. The chief use of the periodical press is not to invent new ideas, but to popularize them and give them currency. We wish well to this new reform, and give all credit to the Government that adopts it, and the Secretary who has proposed it.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The examination of the school of the Scottish Orphanage took place on Friday last in the presence of several Ladies and Gentlemen interested in its progress. The Revd. Dr Stevenson, in the absence of the Revd. George Cook, (who was detained by illness and who was to have taken the chair) presided. The number of girls present at the examination was 27. The youngest class consisting mostly of orphans supported by the Scottish Ladies Association and of pure Indian origin were first of all examined. They read an elementary English book and repeated a hymn in that language, after which they were examined in Marathi, and in all these exercises acquitted themselves satisfactorily. The second class consisting partly of natives, and partly of children of European parents, the latter supported by the Bombay community, were next examined. They read the New Testament with much ease and correctness and answered very satisfactorily the questions that were put to them on the meaning of what they read. They were also examined on the Map of the world, with the general facts connected with which they shewed themselves well acquainted. The highest class, several girls of which defray their own expenses and others are supported by the charitable fund, was examined on Scripture History, the History of England, and the Geography of Asia and Europe, and on all of these subjects shewed themselves to be perfectly at home. The old Testament History, even in many of its minute facts appeared to be familiar to them, and they were able to give the name of every Sovereign who reigned in England from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, and mention some of the principal historical incidents of their reigns. The writing of the highest classes afforded many good specimens of penmanship, and their worsted work and needle work were highly praised by the ladies who were present. The examination was commenced and ended by all the children uniting in singing a hymn.

SIXTH CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Bishop of Calcutta has made a noble stand for the truth as it is in Jesus in opposition to Papistical and Tractarian perversions of the Gospel, and in this charge he is

seen as in the prospect of appearing soon before the Chief Shepherd and Bishop of souls, standing boldly forward and with his last dying breath warning the Church to contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints.

After some preliminary observations relative to arrangements for the increase of the clergy and visitation of his diocease, he proceeds "to that," to use his own words, "which infinitely surpasses all subordinate arrangements, 'the stirring up your pure minds," as St. Peter speaks, 'by way of remembrance,' as respects the fundamental truths of the Gospel". The Bishop loses sight of Episcopalianism in his zeal for Christianity, and his warm attachment to the Church of England is seen to rest on the belief by him most sincerely held, and in which many Continental Protestants share, that the interests of the Gospel are indissolutely linked with the stability of his Church, and that what would shake or corrupt the latter would inflict a severe blow on the former.

The following passage although rather long, containing the Bishop's matured views on the subject we have referred to, will we are sure be read with interest by all our readers, and repay the perusal better than any thing we ourselves could furnish on a subject of so general interest:—

"I think we may infer from St. Paul's cautions to Timothy and Titus that all great declensions from the Gospel sprang in the primitive Church, (as the late Movement arosse in ours,) from the undue exaltation of external matters and curious and unprofitable questions. In his last Epistles addressed just before his Martyrdom to his young Bishops at Ephesus and Crete, he cautions them, not once or twice, but fourteen or fifteen times, and in every variety of expression, so as to include the Jewish imposition of the Mosaic Law, the Traditions of the Elders, the speculations of the Greek Philosophers, and perhaps the dawning errors of the Gnostics—against 'genealogies,' 'oppositions of falsely called science,' 'profane and vain babblings,' 'fables,' 'unlearned questions' and 'perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds;' plainly warning them that such things would 'eat as doth a canker,' 'would minister questions which gender strife rather than godly edifying which is in faith;' and would lead on to the great apostacy of 'the Man of sin,' which the Spirit had by his lips expressly foretold.

"You will further most carefully note that he seems to oppose to all these errors two grand truths; the one supreme, the second subordinate in itself, but indispensable to the right knowledge of the other.

"The first, the vicarious sacrifice of the Lord Christ incarnate for our sakes, and preached to the whole world; 'Without controversy great is the mystery of Godliness, God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.

"The other, the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures, as the only rule of faith, and revealing his pardon and salvation; 'From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.'

"Here then we have a guide; these are the main points we should have ever 'in remembrance, though we know them, and be established in the present truth;' as the preventative of departures from the faith, and the remedy of incipient apostacy. Nothing but a clear understanding, by faith in Christ Jesus and by the illumination of the Spirit, of 'God manifest in the flesh' as our substitute and propitiatory sacrifice; giving Himself 'a ransom for all,' and 'preached' to every nation for 'the obedience of the faith'—and an entire subjection of soul to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, as the intelligible, profitable, and adequate rule of faith, and able 'thoroughly to furnish the man of God for all good works,' can answer to these solemn declarations of the Apostle.

"These will produce a vital union with Christ, and will issue in an internal, solid experience of His grace, will kindle in our hearts an ardent love to Him, and 'will constrain us to live, not unto ourselves, but unto Him that died for us and rose again.'

"These also will be the means of preserving us from any plausible but unlearned and vain questions, which may become fashionable in the day in which we live. In fact, if we are not relying continually by faith on the power and grace of Christ for ourselves, and studying the Holy Scriptures, we shall be 'tossed as children, and carried about with every wind of doctrine.' We shall be in a wilderness, without a path and without a guide.

"It is true that if we adhere to a national creed, we may have an ill-defined religion, we may be free from what is generally called heresy, we may be adherents of many subordinate truths, we may be zealous for forms, we may even be active, benevolent, diligent, and pious in our way. But we shall have missed the grand point of the Bible, the Glory of Christ; we shall have gone out of what the Scriptures call the 'first love' of the primitive Christians, we shall sink either into a bitter Corinthian and controversial spirit, or into a lukewarm Laodicean state, and being 'neither cold nor hot, shall be cast out of Christ's mouth' if we repent not.

"The principal of all this is agreeable to the constitution of our intellectual and moral nature. We are what we love. The going over the theory of religion, unless it be carried out into active habits, weakens the real principle of religion rather than strengthening it. The Master-passion governs the whole soul and carries all before it. And so much more will the love of Christ.

"The true Believer, indeed, receives all the instructions of Holy Scripture in their full extent, the moral, the historical, the devotional, as well as the doctrinal, and uses them for the ends for which they are designed; but he feels that he is a lost sinner, and that Christ, the grand subject of the Bible, is what he infinitely needs. Christ is his Saviour, his hope, his joy, his Prophet, his King, his Priest, his Intercessor, his Surety, his all and in all. He adopts, with a natural and unaffected delight on every proper occasion, the Apostle's language: 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.' 'I am determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified.' 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.' 'Most gladly will I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me.' 'I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself for me.' All this is the language of his heart: the other important instructions of Scripture he is the farthest possible from neglecting, but he builds on Christ as the sure foundation.

"The Believer's whole soul is subjected to this revelation of 'God manifest in the flesh.' He is overwhelmed, as it were, in contemplating this stupendous theme—God becoming man that he might offer a sacrifice for sin,—be justified by the Spirit, be seen of Angels, be preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, and received up into glory to carry on the work of intercession! Such a divine person—such a humiliation—such a propitiation and satisfaction for the sins of the world—such a triumph over death, Satan, and sin—such an exaltation to the right hand of the Father—such an High Priest, sending down His Spirit upon the Church—such an Intercessor 'able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him!"

"He endeavors accordingly to cultivate daily a holy love to Christ, to keep it warm in his heart, and to speak of it with the freshness of a new discovery. He 'abides in Christ as the branch in the vine,' and derives daily sap and life and nourishment from Him, the living root.

"And to all this he is quickened by a deeper and deeper experience continually of his fallen nature, his corruption and guilt. Sin, original and actual, is the source of his humiliation and grief and shame. A contrite heart leads him to feel his need of such a Saviour to pardon and sanctify his polluted soul; and, needing Him, he applies to Him by faith, as the sick man to the Physician.

"In this spirit he runs his race. In this spirit he feels to the end of life that 'without Christ he can do nothing;' and he casts himself upon Him, as 'made of God unto him, Wisdom and Righteousness, and Sanctification and redemption.'

"In this way also he stands armed against all the fables, and genealogies, which may be insidiously and plausibly urged by those who are departing from the faith.

"In the present day he cannot but be aware that he has especially to resist the seductions of Popery and Tractarianism on the one hand, and the contrary assaults of Neologism, Mysticism, and Latitudinarianism on the other; whilst he is careful to avoid also the unscriptural notions of the effects of Baptism in the case of Infants, which have given occasion to both.

"1. Popery is still at work. The noble protest at home and the prohibitions of the 'Ecclesiastical Titles Bill' will effect little. The assumption of Title is not necessary in such a system as Rome to the existence of power. Dr. Wiseman will not lose his Archbishopric in the eye of the Roman Catholic, nor have the weight of his authority in the slightest degree diminished because he is compelled to abstain from calling himself Archbishop of Westminster. Popery will be more than ever an element of disorder in our country, the disturber of family tranquility, the seducer of our youth, the brand of discord, the advocate of persecution, the secret fomenter of rebellion and a divided allegiance.

"Keep therefore in remembrance, brethern, the fundamental points which the Apostle enjoins, not only for their higher benefits, but as the source of domestic happiness, as having 'the promise of this life as well as of that which is to come,' as the teacher of loyalty, as the spring of willing obedience to the laws of God and man, as the harbinger of peace and good-will, as 'the stability of our times and the strength of salvation.'

"2. Semi popery or Tractarianism lives still. It has been formally denounced again and again in almost all its chief features. But it falls in so exactly with corrupt nature, and takes so many shapes, and has set in with such a current, that young Divines who are unacquainted with 'the depths of Satan,' cannot be too much on their guard against its first advances.

"I humbly thank God that I have spared no pains since I came to India in keeping down the manifestations of the whole system so far as a Protestant Bishop properly could. I gave notice long since that I would at once revoke the License of any Clergyman who, after admonition had, openly violated the doctrine or discipline of our Church as settled at the Reformation; and I have constantly declared that I would admit none to Holy Orders whose minds were infected with these errors. And I am per-

aded that the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, and Colombo will ke substantially the same course.

"But it is necessary for us to bear in mind the downward steps f the Tract-movement, in order to be thoroughly alarmed at any pproach towards it. The danger is far from being over.

"1. The first step was a depreciation of faith. According o this scheme 'The error of our day, is the considering salvation to be by faith, instead of the sacraments.' This was vowed in the Preface to the first volume of the Tracts, in the eeth of the whole Bible. This was enough for me. The sacramental system followed of course.

"2. The supremacy and plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures was next sapped and evaded; and Tradition, written and unwritten foisted in as the joint-rule of faith. In this step as well as in the preceding, the two solemn declarations of St. Paul which I have cited, were directly impugned.

"3. The grand truth of the patient sinner's justification before the Tribunal of God by faith only without the works of the Law could no longer stand. Thus the very end of 'God manifest in the flesh, preached unto the Gentiles and believed on in the world,' was defeated. Here Dr. Newman's Apostacy began; as in the avowal of Justification by faith only the blessed Reformation took its rise both in Germany and England.' The Tractarians show an especial antipathy to what St. Paul expressly teaches, 'The imputation of righteousness without works.' In vain do we appeal to the early declaration in the first Book of Scripture that 'Abraham believed God and he counted it to him for righteousness.' In vain do we appeal to the Apostle himself, who, 2000 years afterwards, and under the New Testament, repeats the declaration that 'faith was imputed to Abraham for righteousness;' and that 'it was not written for Abraham's sake alone that it was imputed to him; but FOR US ALSO, to whom it shall be imputed if we believe on him that raised up Jesus our Lord from the dead; who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our Justification.'

"4. All the superstitions and idolatries of Rome were then naturally introduced. The sole mediation of Christ was superceded by the worship of the Virgin and the Saints. The fables and legends of miracles were sought out and maintained; genealogies dug up. The Mediæval customs of the demonolatrous fourth and fifth Centuries were revived; Bishop Ken's day instituted; Popish Books of devotion commended; Luther and Calvin and Cranmer and Jewel cast overboard, Archbishop Laud and the Nonjurors extolled. The Reformation at last was decried as breaking up the tradition of fourteen Centuries. And then the 90th Tract, in a worse than Jesuitical spirit, ventured to inculcate a non-natural sense of our noble 39 Articles.

"Thus all St. Paul's cautions to Timothy and Titus were not only neglected, but the very 'fables,' 'vain babblings,' 'oppositions of science falsely so called,' 'profane and vain babblings,' 'unlearned questions,' &c. which he denounced in such a variety of phrases, were called in as the best aids to the cause ..... but, mark, I pray you, with what result. The effect was the very same which St. Paul predicted—they have made way for hundreds of Apostacies to Popery in all its ultramontane abominations.

"5 The downward course of this system and the infatuation which it creates, may be judged of by one circumstance. No. 3 of the Tracts declared, 'A union with Rome is impossible; their communion is infected with heterodoxy. We are bound to flee it as a pestilence. They have established a lie in the place of God's truth; and by their claim of immutability of doctrine cannot undo the sin they have committed. They cannot repent. Popery must be destroyed. It cannot be reformed.' And yet long before the 90th Tract all these very characteristics of Popery were openly espoused.

Watch, then, I entreat you, against the insidious danger. Many strong men have fallen by it. Remember that nothing but a living belief in 'God manifest in the flesh,' and a simple subjection to Holy Scripture as the only divine rule of faith, can keep you. Remember that we tempt God if we read the books, or listen to the teachers or follow the usages, or adopt the language of these seducers. Remember, if we once allow ourselves to be entangled, God may justly give us up, as he has others, to 'a strong delusion to believe a lie.'"

The consideration of the Bishop's remarks on Mysticism and some minor points, we must defer to our next issue.

Review.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers D. D. by the Revd. WILLIAM HANNA *vol. III.* 1851.

INTELLECT of a high order can only be fathomed by superior intellect, and genius alone can decide on the character of genius. But it is one of the attributes of great men, that they make their greatness apparent to multitudes who cannot analyze it, by pointing out distinctly the elements of which it is composed. Many can feel the effects of mental superiority though they are utterly at a loss to give any reason why they should do so. As the thunder storm inspires the peasant with as much, or perhaps even with more awe than it does the philosopher, though the latter can trace its effects to an electric fluid, with the laws of which the former is utterly unacquainted; so is it with great orators. Those who are the least acquainted with the rules of rhetoric are often the most sensible of the power of eloquence; nor are they the less rapidly carried forward by the current of oratory because they are ignorant of the force which hurries them along.

Few ever came into contact with Chalmers without feeling they were in the presence of a superior mind, and even peasants in Scotland, and citizens in England hung with delight on his lips, who could not, if questioned, have told the meaning of one half the words he uttered. It is known that those who excel in the pantomimic art can convey their meaning without words at all. The opera is intelligible even to those who imperfectly understand the language of the dialogue; even so this natural orator could with all the disadvantages of a peculiar style, and provincial utterance, convey with force and energy the grand ideas that sprung from the workings of his mighty intellect to the unlettered peasant, and to the refined peer, as well as to the learned philosopher.

The favorable notices which we have seen bestowed upon the two first volumes of Chalmers' Life, prepare us for a similar favorable reception to the one which is now before us. In the first volume we had an account of his youth and of his ministry at Kilmany till the splendour of his talents began to attract universal notice. We see him in the outset of his course pursuing philosophy with an intellect which gave no uncertain promise of future greatness, but with a heart yet insensible to the love of God, and unmoved by the grace of the gospel. We follow him recklessly entering into the holy ministry with none of those higher motives which ought to influence those who profess to teach others the way of salvation,—merely seeking "the priest's office for a piece of bread." We then behold him laid upon a bed of affliction, made to feel the value of the gospel scheme of salvation for himself individually, as a sinner, and thus prepared to point it out with zeal and success to others. From that time forward all his powers are consecrated to God, self shrinks away into the back ground, and the promotion of the honor of his great master, and the good of his fellow men becomes the ruling passion of his life.

The second volume is devoted to Chalmers' ministry in Glasgow, when he attained the meridian of his course as a zealous minister, and a devoted philanthropist, and established his fame in the world as a moral philosopher of the first rank. It concludes with the transference of his sphere of labour to St. Andrew's to occupy the Moral Philosophy Chair in that University. Just as the heat of the Sun, after he has attained his meridian elevation still continues for a while to increase, and is long before it sensibly abates, so Chalmers first in St. Andrews, and after his removal to Edinburgh as professor of Theology there, rather extended his influence than otherwise. Instead of being now a teacher of a particular congregation, he became a teacher of teachers, and thus exerted on the Church of Scotland more influence than any single individual has done since the days of Knox, Melville, and Rutherford. In the conclusion of this volume however, we see the dark clouds gathering which were in the end to rend the Church of Scotland asunder, and dissipate all Chalmers' visions of a mighty United Presbyterianism, allied with the State; but uncontrolled by it, which he fondly hoped would introduce a new era into Scotland, and bring back again the days of her first and second reformation; but God's ways are not man's ways, nor his thoughts man's thoughts. The great defect of Chalmers' character was that of most great and good men, too strong a confidence in the benevolence and integrity of others,—the attributing in too high a degree to those with whom he had to act, those pure and honourable feelings by which he himself was influenced, and that superiority to Political and party prejudices of which his own breast was conscious. The first serious reverse with which he was tried was the uniting of Government with voluntary Churchmen to prevent assistance being given to his grand Church-extension-scheme,—a scheme since prosecuted largely in both divisions of the island, and the only one which can save the country from an overwhelming flood of immorality and infidelity. This scheme however was made to prepare the way for a Church extension

of which he had not the slightest idea till long after the time to which this volume brings down the narrative, and all that is now wanted to make this new Church extension by means of the Free Church more effective, is for both parties to cease contending with one another, and turn all the might of their united forces against the irreligion and profligacy, which unless vigorously assailed must swallow up in the end Christanity altogether. For the sake of our up-country readers, who may not have seen this volume, we shall now introduce a few extracts little connected with the politics or controversies of home. In the General Assembly of 1825, in a dicussion relative to pluralities, Chalmers was confronted by one of the opposite party with an extract from a pamphlet he had previously published, containing sentiments opposed to those he now maintained, the conclusion of his reply to this charge was as follows :—

"As far back as twenty years ago I was ambitious enough to aspire to be successor to Professor Playfair in the Mathematical chair of the University of Edinburgh. During the discussion that took place relative to the person who might be appointed his successor, there appeared a letter from Professor Playfair to the Magistrates of Edinburgh on the subject, in which he stated as his conviction that no person could be found competent to discharge the duties of the Mathematical chair among the clergymen of the Church of Scotland. I was at the time Sir, more devoted to Mathematics than to the literature of my profession; and feeling grieved and indignant at what I conceived an undue reflection on the abilities and education of our clergy, I came forward with that pamphlet to rescue them from what I deemed an unmerited reproach, by maintaining that a devoted and exclusive attention to the study of mathematics was not dissonant to the proper habits of a clergyman. Alas! Sir, so I thought in my ignorance and my pride. I have now no reserve in saying the sentiment was wrong, and that, in the utterance of it, I penned what was most outrageously wrong. Strangely blinded that I was! What, Sir, is the object of mathematical science? Magnitude and the proportions of magnitude. But *then*, Sir, I had forgotten *two magnitudes*—I thought not of the littleness of time—I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity!"

The Biographer then adds :—

"For a moment or two after the last words were spoken a death-like silence reigned throughout the house. The power and pathos of the scene were overwhelming, and we shall search long in the lives of the most illustrious, ere we find another instance where the sentiment, the act, the utterance, each rose to the same level of sublimity, and stood so equally embodied in one impressive spectacle."—p.78.

In a speech before the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities, Chalmers gave utterance to the following noble sentiments on Church attendance.—"I think that if the Church Establishment of Scotland were overthrown it would operate to the diminution, by nine-tenths of the Christianity of our land; and yet consistently with this principle, if I knew of any dissenting chapel where in point of fact, the members of my family received a deeper, a more powerful, and a more practical impression upon their consciences than in the Parish church, I should not feel myself guilty of schism though I recommended and encouraged the members of my family to go to that place where they found the ministration that was most calculated to do them good."

The following passage so nearly concerns us here in India, that we are sure our readers will thank us for presenting it to them.

"Of the three hundred students who at St. Andrew's passed through Dr. Chalmers' classes and came under his influence, there are not a few filling posts of honour and usefulness at home. But the most extraordinary spiritual product of these five years was the number of those who out of that small band devoted themselves to missionary labour. In 1826 Dr. Chalmers was present when the Presbytery of St. Andrews ordained the Revd. R. Nesbit, one of his own students to the missionary work at Bombay, where after the zealous and effective services of a quarter of a century, Mr. Nesbit labours with unabated zeal—worthy of double honour as the oldest Scottish* missionary in the field of India. Before Dr. Chalmer left St. Andrews, Mr. J Adam, another of his students had begun his brief missionary career by the banks of the Ganges. In 1829 Dr. Chalmers presided at the ordination by the Presbytery of Edinburgh of the Revd. Alexander Duff to be missionary of the Church of Scotland and President of the Educational Institution of Calcutta; and the life and labours of this prince of missionaries has proved how truly and how intensely he was impelled to "tread in the footsteps," and "to imitate the noble pattern" of his great teacher. The Revd. Mr. McKay and the Revd. Mr. Ewart followed Dr. Duff; and had heaven not claimed its own so soon, John Urquhart would have been beside his fellow students and fellow missionaries in the East. More than one missionary for each College Session,—two out of every hundred students,—what other University record can present a parallel! And if among those destined to the Christian ministry in our land as great a proportion were now and henceforth to consecrate themselves to foreign service, what a large and noble band of missionaries should be sent forth into the heathen world."

A MARATHI AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.—*Compiled from Kennedy's and Molesworth's Dictionaries. Bombay.* 1851. Pp. 159.—It often occurred to us during our study of the Marathi language, that he would do an important service who should take Molesworth's Dictionary, and by omitting compound and unusual words, and shortening the explanations, reduce it to the usual dimensions of a School Dictionary. Not that we dreamt that the excellent work of Molesworth could be so superseded, any more than that the pocket edition of Johnson's Dictionary supersedes the complete work of the great English lexicographer, or Mair's Tyro's Dictionary renders reference to larger books unnecessary. Molesworth's Dictionary will long remain a standard work—indispensable to all who desire to obtain a critical acquaintance with the Marathi language.

The work before us answers very nearly to the idea we had formed of a Marathi School Dictionary. It is modestly put forward without any name affixed; but it is understood to have been compiled by one of our ripest and most accomplished Marathi scholars. It is said to have been drawn up from Kennedy as well as Molesworth. The work of Kennedy it will doubtless entirely supersede, as smaller, cheaper, and in every way better. Vans Kennedy was an excellent Sanskrit scholar, and a man of general accomplishment; but, if we are to judge of his attainments in Marathi from his Dictionary, they were not of a very high order.—The Vocabulary now under review is very neatly printed. The only fault we have to find with the getting up is that too many typographical mistakes have been allowed to remain. In the copy sent us, these are generally corrected with a pen; and we presume the same is the case with the other copies. The whole work occupies only 159 pages. It will, we doubt not, prove acceptable and serviceable to students of Marathi.

It is pleasing to note the progress that has been made in the providing of grammatical and lexicographical works in connexion with the Marathi language. Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary, and Candy's English and Marathi Dictionary are productions of great extent and great merit; and we rejoice to know that Mr Molesworth is at present devoting his whole energy to the thorough revision of his work. When shall we see as much done for Gujarati? Mr. Clarkson has furnished a grammar: who will provide a Dictionary? What now exists under that name, is next to useless. There are Missionaries in Gujarat who have sufficient acquaintance with the language; but the time the work would occupy, and the outlay of funds, seem to forbid their undertaking it. The latter difficulty ought to be met by Government coming forward in connexion with Gujarati, as they have done in connexion with Marathi.

* Rather "Church of Scotland" for the Revd. James Mitchell, Poona, is an older missionary.

EOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE HILL FORT OF POREENDHUR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1851.

POREENDHUR, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1851.

LONGITUDE 74.3 LATITUDE 18.12.—ALTITUDE ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, 4571 FEET.

	Atmospheric Temperature.			Rain.		Wind.			
	Elevation 1 Foot.					A. M.		P. M.	
ate.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Variation.	Inches.	Cents.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
	65	66	1	1	60	S. W.	Calm.	S. W.	Strong.
	64	66·5	2·5	0	83	S. W.	Calm.	S. W.	Strong.
	64	66·5	2·5	0	45	N. E.	Calm.	S. W.	Strong
	64·5	66	1·5	0	37	N. E.	Calm.	S. W.	Calm.
	65	67·5	2·5	1	10	N. E.	Calm.	S. W.	Calm.
	65	67·5	2·5	1	13	N. E.	Strong.	N. E.	Calm.
	64	66	2	0	40	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	64·5	65·5	1	0	46	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Strong.
	65·5	66	½	0	40	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	62	65	3	0	35	S. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Strong.
	62·5	64	1·5	0	47	S. E.	Calm.	S. E.	Calm.
	64	66	2	0	32	S. E.	Calm.	S. E.	Calm.
	63	67	4	0	20	S. E.	Calm.	S. E.	Calm.
	64·5	67·5	3	0	25	S. E.	Calm.	S. E.	Calm.
	64·5	67	2·5	0	14	S. E.	Calm.	S. E.	Calm.
	64	68	4	0	13	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	64·5	67·5	3	0	8	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	63·5	68	4·5	0	48	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	63·5	68·5	5	0	29	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	63	67·5	4·5	0	21	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	64·5	68	3·5	0	13	N. E.	Strong.	N. E.	Calm.
	63·5	68	4·5	0	21	N. E.	Strong.	N. E.	Calm.
	64·5	67·5	3	0	15	N. E.	Strong.	N. E.	Calm.
	61	64·5	3·5	0	42	N. E.	Strong	N. E.	Strong.
	61·5	64	2·5	0	49	N. E.	Calm.	N. E.	Calm.
	61	63·5	2·5	0	63	N. E.	Calm.	S. E	Strong.
	61·5	63	1·5	0	97	S W.	Calm.	S. E.	Strong.
	62	64·5	2·5	0	74	S. W.	Calm.	S. E.	Strong.
	62	64·5	2·5	0	56	S. W.	Calm.	S. E.	Strong.
	61·5	64	2·5	0	41	S. W.	Calm.	S. E.	Strong.
	62	64	2	0	47	S W.	Calm.	S. E.	Strong.
Sums.	1965½	2048	83½	14	80				

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR AUGUST 1851.

xtreme Maximum Temperature	68
o. Minimum do	61
o. Daily Variation	5
o. Monthly Variation	83½
ean of do	2·67
o. of Maxima	66·06
o. of Minima	63·38
xtreme daily fall of Rain	1 Inch 60 cents
otal fall during the month	14 do. 80 do.
umber of rainy days	31
eneral direction of the Wind—A. M.	N. E.
ditto ditto ditto P. M.	N. E. & S. E.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st.—Light but incessant rain all day, with fog in the morning and evening nd somewhat of a high wind at night which was dark and foggy.

2nd.—Rain and fog, but not as yesterday incessant; looks a little clear to ay, night not quite so foggy but the wind much the same.

3rd.—A much pleasanter day not at all foggy after 7 o'clock this morn- ng, there appears very bright sunshine on the plains to Eastward, night as ast report.

4th —Foggy with light rain for about 2 hours after sunrise, after clear with or 3 glimses of sunshine in the forenoon, wind not high and the night clear.

5th.—Much and light rain with some fog, but does not appear gloomy or dull, wind calm, no sunshine, night pretty clear, stars visible at times.

6th.—Morning rather foggy and windy but after 11 o'clock pretty fair, a glimse of the sun now and then, bright sunshine in the plains to E. and N. E. ight calm.

7th.—Fair and pleasant with slight sunshine till 3 P. M. when it became cloudy and dull with slight rain, wind calm, night clear, no stars visible.

8th.—Pretty fair and clear all day, frequent glimses of sunshine, some rain after sunset, night rather windy but clear, no star visible.

9th.—Forenoon clear, sunshine and calm, afternoon foggy with rain but still calm, night cloudy but not dark and remains calm.

10th.—Sunshine and clouds alternating throughout the day, some, but light rain in the early and after part of the day, night not dark but somewhat windy.

11th—Morning foggy with light rain till 8 o'clock, after bright sunshine till 3 P. M. when it rained heavily for half an hour, after again sunshine, night calm.

12th.—A most beautiful sunshine and calm day with an unclouded sky night clear but with some rain, many stars visible the fore part of the night.

13th.—Very much the same and during the evening almost the whole of the horizon covered with coloured clouds, presenting a brilliant sight, night clear.

14th. —Morning at first gloomy and foggy, but after sunshing and pleasant, with showers of rain towards night-fall, horizon with coloured clouds as yesterday, night calm, and clear.

15th.—Much the same in appearance throughout the day.

16th.—Ditto.

17th.—Ditto again.

18th.—The same in appearance, a few distant claps of thunder were heard between 3 and 4 P. M. night calm and clear with a few faint flashes of Lightning.

19th.—Sunshine with rain and fog alternating throughout the day. Thunder heard repeatedly from the same quarter (N. E.) night as reported yesterday.

20th —As reported yesterday.

21st —The early part of the morning foggy and rather chilly, after dull sunshine till 2 P. M. after foggy with rain, night dark but calm.

22nd.—Very dense fog from 4 to 7 this morning, after sunshine but gloomy for the rest of the day, night calm and rather clear till 11 o'clock.

23rd.—Fog again in the morning and same in the evening at 5 P. M. sunshine during the day; night calm and clear, many stars visible.

24th —Very foggy and gloomy nearly all day, one or two faint glimses of sunshine between 11 and 12 o'clock, night dark and foggy, wind high.

25th.—Morning foggy till 9 o'clock after sunshine till 12 succeded by fog, the day chilly, night calm and foggy and also very chilly.

26th.—The day throughout dull, foggy and wet, wind calm during the day but strong at night which was rather clear.

27th.—A very gloomy and dull day, no sunshine again, night rather clear but with a high wind.

28th—Much the same in appearance.

29th.—Somewhat lively in appearance, faint sunshine the greater part of the forenoon, the afternoon foggy with heavy rain, night dark and calm.

30th.—Very much the same.

31st.—Ditto.

Correspondence.

LATEST NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.

THESE are not of much importance by the present mail.

The triumphant reception and immense enthusiasm given and shown to our countryman "*Kossuth*" are causing here no small surprise. Notwithstanding that even the enemies of this latter personnage acknowledge his brilliant power of speech, the impression is that it may turn out to have been a "fit"; (say something similar to the "Jenny Lind fever" of brother Jonathan) it took, and after some time will have passed away like a dream.

Our own political state resembles the approaching winter: unfriendly, chilly, cheerless, in the midst of clouds and darkness we are steering towards the future. Our "constitutional seizures" are falling away one after another like the dry leaves followed by the sore looks of the people.

In *France* ferment seems on its height and Louis Napoleon may not feel very comfortable.

Russia is placing meanwhile her army on a war-footing and has ordered the construction of 6,000 Railway waggons to expedite in case of need the advance of her troops.

In *this* country the Army is reduced but merely in name as it is well known that our force (at this moment about 400,000 strong) can be encreased in the course of a couple of weeks to 600,000.

Towards *Prussia* we still occupy the same amicable (?) position as before.

In *Italy* the public feeling is of a gloomy stamp.

Our money market is still very much depressed. Hitherto no Physician has been found able to eradicate this disease.

The Winter is breaking in upon us this time with all its terrors. Frightful inundations and snow-storms have already cost numberless human lives and chattels and after all we are still yet in autumn. What lays burried for us in the future?—Fortunate those who breathe a freer air lees fraught with sad events.

SELECTIONS.

Indian.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—CALCUTTA.

WE consider this document as one of the most striking proofs of the efficacy of the voluntary principle in religious matters, that we have yet seen, and scarcely second in that point of view to Sir Charles Lyell's report of the state of religion in America. A congregation dissevered only eight years since from its connection with a State Church, embracing but few members, and those not the wealthiest of the community, and unsupported by any permanent funds of any description, has raised in India itself, by voluntary subscriptions, in eight years, a sum of nearly two and a half lakhs of Rupees, or more than Rs. 30,000 annually, an amount almost without precedent even in Calcutta. The patient, determined energy which is apparent in every step of the progress of the Church, and their calm reliance on the ultimate triumph of their cause, will be better exhibited by a brief account of the work they have actually effected, than by any encomium we could pass upon them for the possession of those qualities.

Upon the occurrence of the great disruption of the Church of Scotland, the Kirk Session of St. Andrews in Calcutta, with the exception of Dr. Charles, felt themselves compelled to join the free movement, or, as they would themselves express it, "resolved to continue members and adherents of the Free Church of Scotland, though deprived of her temporal endowments." It became necessary, therefore to provide a new and permanent place of worship, and on the 24th August 1843, a Building Fund commitee was appointed for that object, and in December of the same year the present site of the Church in Wellesley Street was purchased for Rs.

8,850, the smallness of the funds at the disposal of the Committee compelling them to select this inconvenient locality. They then, in an unfortunate moment, accepted an offer made by Captain Goodwyn to erect a Church at an estimated expense of Rs. 30,000, and the first stone of the building was laid in August 1844. In January 1846, the building was nearly ready, but the expense had exceeded the estimate, and Rs. 45,800 had been paid to Captain Goodwyn. Of this sum, no less than Rs 25,000 had been borrowed on the personal security of several members of the Committee, when, on the night of the 15th January, 1846, the brick pillars gave way, and the roof of the building came down, and it was found necessary to reconstruct the whole work. This great disaster was met with calm fortitude, but the Committee had received a salutary lesson, and the next contract, which was made in June of the same year, was entered into with professional builders. No further accident occurred, and on the 13th August, 1848, the building was open for public worship. The total expense stands thus,

"The whole amount, received and expended, on the Fund, up to the 31st August 1851, is... ...Rs. 1,13,758 15 2

Amount of additional expenses incurred, to be paid and for which provision has been made, viz., unpaid balance of price of rails, and cost of putting them up &c. .. .. Rs. 1,800 0 0

Total expenditure of the Fund, being the entire cost of the Church and ground, ... Rs. 1,15,558, 15 2

This amount includes upwards of Rs. 4 000 for incidental charges, and about Rs. 6,000 for interest on loans; also the grant of £500 from the Colonial Committee, and the Rs. 15,000 due to Mr. Hawkins."

Of this sum, Rs. 1,10,553 has been already provided for by the subscriptions of the congregation, and only Rs. 5000 now remains to be liquidated. The Committee, however, in order to defend themselves from the charge of undue extravagance, add—

"On reviewing their entire proceedings, the Committee freely acknowledge, that, as respects some of these transactions, they are fairly open to the charge of having sanctioned an excessive expenditure. But for the accident however, which befel the Church, no pecuniary difficulties would have existed; and, as it is, the Committee have been personally the greatest sufferers—a very large proportion of the whole expenditure having been contributed by themselves."

Besides all these heavy but unusual expenses, the congregation have had two running accounts to meet, both of which they justly regard as essential to the existence of their Church in the form in which they would wish to see it. These are the Current Expense Fund, and the Sustentation Fund, the former of which exists in all free Churches in India, and the latter is intended to provide a salary fixed at Rs. 500 per month for the Minister. Both of these funds need augmentation, and the second in particular, as the fluctuating nature of Calcutta society, and the uncertainty of health, renders a permanent and inalienable fund an object of the highest importance.

Besides all these subscriptions, there are others, smaller in amount, but very numerous, for various associations connected with the Church, such as a collection for the local expenditure of the Mission, a collection for Native Converts, and other undertakings of a similar character, the whole of which are met with a readiness which is the best evidence of the zeal and earnestness of the congregation in promoting the spread of Christianity. They have little need of encouragement from the Press in their good work, and all that it falls to our province to do is to express a hope that they may always exhibit the same energy and judgment, by which all their proceedings have hitherto been so conspicuously distinguished.—Friend of India, Dec. 11.

INCREASE OF UNCOVENANTED ASSISTANTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It has long been the professed policy of the Court of Directors to encrease in certain departments the number, and raise the emoluments and qualifications, of their Uncovenanted servants—though somehow or other the wishes of the Court have been listened to with unwilling ear and acted on with reluctant hand by the authorities in India, where the jealousy of the Covenanted seems still to flourish in its strength. We have said it has been the professed wish of the Court; they may perhaps have been in reality sincere, —but somehow or other where a body of such omnipotence, which at times acts with so much promptitude and decision, at other times permits its instructions to be perverted or trifled with, we always doubt of the earnestness with which these have been expressed, or pertinacity with which they have been maintained, when they are permitted to be nullified. Contumacious governors have before now been recalled, and what the Court recently dared to do in the case of one of the most popularly supported noblemen of his time, they might do with perfect impunity and infinite applause with hosts of minor recusants, whose recusancy extends simply to a passive resistance to those instructions the object and aim of which were the good of the country and the more equal and just distribution of the offices and good things of the State. The Bombay Government have of late adopted a measure in consonance with the wishes of the Court, from which, if carried through, important results may be expected to arise. The several Collectors within the presidency—Mr. Inverarity, Belgaum, Mr. Coles, Rutnagherry, Mr. Morgan, acting at Karia, Mr Law, Dharwar, Mr. Spooner, Ahmednuggur, Mr. Malet, Tannah, Mr. S. Karr, Poona, Mr. Davies, Surat, Mr. Jenkins, acting at Ahmedabad, Mr. Loo nan, acting at Sholapore, Mr. Elphinston, Candeish— have b ordered each to send in to Government a list of such parties they consider qualified for the appointment of deputy collector no distinction being made as to Natives, Eurasians, or Europea or those who are at present in or who are out of the servi This is not only a step in the right direction, but it is the commenc ment of a system which must very soon be indifinitely extended, when the time comes that the meaning of public servant is unde stood to be that a servant is paid in proportion to the value of h services, and public employment comes to be considered a sort heritage to which certain classes, irrespective of all other qualiti whatever, are entitled in right of their primeval appointments At first sight, justice would certainly point to those now employe as having claims superior to strangers for employment mor lucrative and important than at present,—but hitherto the requit has been so small, the inducements to join the department so few and as a consequence it may be imagined the qualifications an accomplishments of aspirants so moderate, that a larg addition of new blood will most likely be deemed esse tial to strengthen the uncovenanted body corporate. It is qui clear that if we would retain India, or make it worth keeping, w must govern it both more economically and more efficiently: th operation of the seniority principle must be curtailed and limite within rational bounds. The most lucrative and responsible ap pointments must be assigned—not to the oldest, but—to the fitte and the best; and those who depend exclusively on length of day for advancement, must learn that if the State has no sympathy no use for youthful, still less has it occasion for senile sluggishness,— and that the smallest fraction of exertion the regulation admit of will be met with the minutest amount of requita that can be allowed. One large division of the bes of our appointments,—including the police magistracy, the collectorship of customs, and the postmastership,—must be soon withdrawn from the covenanted service altogether: the management of the mint must be conferred on the engineer and worker—on a man who comprehends and can guide the establishment over which he professes to preside.— Now is the time for future aspirants for public employment to accomplish themselves and lay in a stock of good works for the approaching change—to show their aptitude, their ability, and their zeal—their industry, and their capacity for business: a general revolution is at hand, and an ample field open for their advancement. These plans are, we believe, now nearly ready to be put into effect: the merit of them, we understand, is due to our revenue secretary, Mr. Goldsmid, with whom they at first originated, and by whom they have been carried through to the present issue. We hail it as the commencement of a system from which the most important results may be looked for.— Bombay Times, December 22.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 19.

—— Mr. Godfrey Lee Farrant, of the Bombay civil service, has been permitted by the Court of Directors to resign the service, in England.

—— Mr. J. F. Barn, late Commander of the ship *Atiet Rohoman*, has been appointed Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Government of the Mauritius.

—— The whole of the valuable property on the Bombay Green belonging to Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee, insolvents, was yesterday purchased at auction by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for the sum of Rs. 1,60,000.

—— By the way of the Mauritius we have received news frow the Cape to the 28th October, brought on by the U. S. Steam Frigate *Susquehanna*. The state of matters on the frontier was going on from bad to worse. The Kaffirs had been attacked by a united force of nearly three thousand British soldiers and local levies, and though the enemy had been driven out of the Waterkloof we had suffered considerable loss, three officers (Capt. Norris, 6th foot, Capt. Addison, 2d foot, and a Lieutenant of the 91st) and ten men having been killed and thirty-two men wounded.

SATURDAY,—DECEMBER 20.

—— The French corvette *La Capricieuse* has been dispatched to Tonquin to demand the release of certain Roman Catholic Missionaries whom the Ruler of that country had imprisoned.

—— The College Division of the Free General Assembly' institution at Bombay underwent a most creditable examination at the Mission House at Ambrolie on Wednesday last.—A notice of this Examination will be found in a preceding column.

MONDAY,—DECEMBER 22.

——We learn from the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 11th inst., that an outpost of seventeen men of the 5th Punjaub cavalry near Dhera Ismael Khan, had on the 24th ult. been attacked by three hundred Wuzeerees, who had been gallantly repulsed with the loss of one of the Chief men and his son, with several of their followers. The detachment lost three sowars killed, and had several wounded. Brigadier Hodgson was on the 29th ult. at Dhera Ismael Khan, where news from Cabool direct had been received that Dost Mahomed was still alive.

—We regret to have to announce the death, at the presidency, aturday morning last, of Captain Thomas Minster, 11th Bo. . The deceased officer entered the army in 1827, and obtained Company in January 1845. He had a fortnight since been ted medical furlough to Europe. His death gives promotion enior Lieutenant C. F. Kneller and Ensign F. P. F. Brett.

—A survey from the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay south- d, to approach Bombay, is about to be undertaken by Com- der Rennie, I. N, who will be transferred from the steam ket *Victoria* to the brig *Euphrates*; the object of the survey g to obtain more exact determinations as to the soundings and nges that may be in progress in the basin of this part of the sea, n as those that have just been observed by Lieutenants Selby Fullerton off Bombay harbour, than are given in the excellent vey of Captain Ethersey.

The Schooner *Dolphin* which left Singapore four months ago on rading voyage to the North-east Coast of Borneo has fallen into hands of the merciless Lanun and Suloo pirates. Mr Burns Glasgow) captain Robertson (of Leith) and part of the Malay w have been butchered.

TUESDAY—DECEMBER 23.

The *Englishman* gives out as rumour, that the Governor- neral was about to return to the Punjaub,—where something ry serious was expected to take place, the whole of the troops the country having been warned to hold themselves in readiness proceeding on service at a moment's notice.

—On Saturday the 13th inst., the judgment of the Supreme urt at Calcutta was delivered in the case of the Mackays, found ilty on the previous Monday of aggravated manslaughter. The ounsel for the male prisoner argued for an arrest of judgment, the plea set up in court at the conclusion of the trial, that the rdict of the jury was in his case tantamount to an acquittal. his was overruled by the Chief Justice, who occupied the bench ith Sir James Colvile for the purpose of *hearing the argument*. oth the prisoners were sentenced to *transportation for life*. Sir mes stating that "he could draw no distinction between their imes."

—The Chief Mate of an English ship now in harbour com- itted suicide on Sunday last under the following circumstances. The crew of the vessel to which he belonged having become dissa- isfied with his conduct to them, this appears to have preyed upon is mind,—he became low spirited—refused all food—and on the fternoon of Sunday swallowed about a gill of laudanum, which e took from the ship's medicine chest, from the effects of which he lied a few hours afterwards notwithstanding that medical aid was btained from the Steamer *Feroze*. Immediately before his death, he miserable man addressed a letter to his mother, in which he mentioned what he had done, and begged her forgiveness of the dreadful act, and gave an account of his property which he willed to certain relatives whom he named. A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body who returned a verdict of "Felo de se."

—The Office of Deputy Secretary of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjaub, has been abolished by a Resolution of the Governor-General, as also that of Commandant or Superintendent of Police. Major Neville Chamberlain is to be the "Military Secretary" to the Board, and the Captains of Police, at Mooltan, Dera Ismael Khan, Rawul Pindee and Umritsur, are to correspond direct with him on matters connected with the Police. The office of Pension Pay Master is to be held by an uncovenanted Officer on a salary of Rupees 250. A considerable saving is effected by these new arrangements.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 24.

—We take the following from the *Times* of to-day respecting the missing steamer *Surat*:—"The *Ajdaha* returned to port yesterday morning, her search after the missing steamer *Surat* having proved fruitless. She put in to Porebunder, and examined all along the coast of Cutch and Kattiawar, but could gain no intelligence of the object of her search. The *Ajdaha* then stood away for Muscat, falling in with a number of Bugalows on her way, and being informed by the tindals of all of them that no steamer was or had been in that port, her Commander thought it useless proceeding further on a bootless errand.—All hope of the existence above water of the steamer *Surat* may now, we fear, be given up; her fate will probably for ever remain involved in mystery.—After the above was in type we were favoured with the following authentic account of the cruize of the *Ajdaha*:—"The *Ajdaha* left Bombay at 7 P M. of the 11th instant, and went direct to Porebunder, which place she reached at 9 A. M. of the 13th instant. Not having learnt any tidings of the *Surat* at that place, she left again at noon of the same day, and steamed out to the Westward into Latitude 21° 30′ N., Longitude 67° 00′ E.; there disconnected the engines, and worked a traverse to the Southward under sail till the 22nd at 2 P. M.; then connected the engines, and steamed into port, without, we regret to say, having seen anything of the *Surat*.—On the 15th instant she communicated with a Bugalow 14 days from Muscat, but received no intelligence of the missing vessel."—The following is a list of the names of the Europeans who were on board the *Surat* when she left Bombay:—P. Duverger, *Master*; J. Watt, *Chief Officer*; B. Somerville, *Chief Engineer*; and Lieutenants Goddard and Stainforth, of the Bombay Engineer Corps, *Passengers*. The total number of souls on board is supposed to have been about 90, the whole of whom it cannot now be doubted have perished."

—The same paper states that Dr Sinclair retires from the Medical Board and returns home on the 3rd January. He has attained the highest allowable pension by three years' service in the board, and receives a bonus from the service. This will restore Dr. Don to the position of Superintending Surgeon—a rank he has already twice enjoyed. It is said that an arrangement is in contemplation for Dr. Stroker's taking charge at Kurrachee and Dr. Don proceeding to Belgaum.—Dr. Sinclair's retirement gives promotion to Assistant Surgeon D. Costelloe, M. D., civil surgeon at Poona.

—We are happy to learn that a clue has been obtained to the robbers who stole the Bank Notes from the Office of Messrs. Eduljee Framjee and Co. on Bombay Green, on the night of the 12th ultimo. By the activity of two very intelligent Police detective Duffadars three of the notes for 1,000 Rs. each, have been recovered, and several parties are now in custody, who are believed to be connected with the robbery. We forbear publishing details, as the matter is still in the hands of the Executive Police, to whom great credit is due for their vigilance in ferreting out the delinquents.

—A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, to inquire into the cause of the death of a private of H. M.'s 64th Regiment. It appears that the deceased was about to proceed to England, on sick leave, and had recently arrived from Kurrachee. He and a comrade obtained leave to pass the day away from Barracks on Monday, and on the same evening about 7 o'clock, when returning into the Fort on his way back to Colaba, he appears to have got off the road near the entrance to the Bazaar Gate and fallen over a low railing, only 18 inches from the ground, into the Trench, where he was drowned, notwithstanding that immediate assistance was given by the European guard from the 78th Highlanders at the neighbouring gate. VERDICT—"Accidentally drowned from falling into the Fort ditch at a dangerous spot."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1851.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 10th February 1852, under Section XI., and for a further period of two weeks under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Ceylon, on urgent private affairs.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1851.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, Deputy Secretary to Government, will conduct the duties in the General and Judicial Departments of the Secretariate during the absence on leave of Mr. Secretary Lumsden.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1851.

First Lieutenant R. L. Bingham, 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), and Lieutenant G. A. Laughton, 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, to be Supernumerary Assistants Revenue Survey, under Captain W. C. Anderson, Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1851.

Lieutenant F. Phillips, Acting Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, assumed charge of his duties on the 5th ultimo.

The appointment of Mr. Arthur Wellington Jones to be Acting Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise is cancelled. Mr. H. Hebbert will continue to act in that appointment.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1851.

Mr. A. Faulkner, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 2nd proxime, to proceed to Sattara, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1851.

Mr. J. R. Morgan delivered over charge of the Kaira Collectorate to Mr. H. Liddell, on the 16th instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1851.

Lieutenant B. Burgess, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Ahmedngur Revenue Survey and Assessment, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Agent at Colaba, received charge of his duties on the 22nd instant.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, Collector of Belgaum, left Vingorla for Europe on the 18th instant, by the Ship "Seringapatam."

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1851.

With reference to the Government Notifications dated the 6th March and 30th June, published in the Government Gazettes of the 13th March and 3rd July 1851, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, with the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to confirm the appointments of Surgeon E. T. Downes as Assay Master, and of Assistant Surgeon W. Collum as Deputy Assay Master, in the Bombay Mint.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. H. Champion, Lieutenant of Police at Hyderabad, under dated the 6th November last, is further extended until the 10th proximo, on Medical certificate.

The appointment of Captain Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, as an Assistant Magistrate, with the full powers of a Magistrate, under Act XVI. of 1835, notified under date the 26th ultimo, is cancelled, and that Officer is appointed a Deputy Magistrate, under Act IV. of 1851, in the Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach Collectorates.

The leave of absence granted to Azum Damodhur Chintamun, Moonsiff of Hipperga, in the Sholapore Zillah, under date the 10th September last, is further extended for twenty days, from the 3rd instant, on Medical certificate.

First Hospital Assistant Pandoo Sackpall, of the Camel Baggage Corps, is attached to the Jail Hospital at Shikarpoor, vice Ramjee Bawajee.

Mr J. H. Pelly, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, resumed charge of the Broach Adawlut on the 8th instant.

Mr. H. Newton, Assistant Judge of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for twenty-three months under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical certificate.

Mr. M. Larken, Registrar and officiating Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Surgeon Leggett, Garrison and Civil Surgeon at Surat, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th proximo, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, his duty being performed by Surgeon Nuttall.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1851.

The appointment of Mr. H. Hebbert as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Asmedabad, notified under date the 12th instant, is cancelled, and Mr. A. W. Jones is appointed to that Office.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have issued a Sunnud to Mahadeo Row Anunt, authorizing him to practise as Wukeel in the Revenue Courts of the Belgaum Collectorate.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have issued a Sunnud to Venaik Narayen Josee, authorizing him to practise as Wukeel in the Revenue Courts of the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1851.

The Reverend W. K. Fletcher to be Senior Chaplain at Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1851.

The leave of absence granted to the Reverend G. L. Allen, on the 20th October last, is cancelled from the 21st ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
A. RICHARDSON, Deputy Secretary to Government.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1851.

No. 162 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned 2nd Class Engineers to the grade of 1st Class Engineer, from the 1st instant :—

Mr. Peter McDougall.
Henry Nelson.
Thomas Knox (Provisional).
George James Proctor (Provisional).
Thomas Langdon.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1851.

No. 163 of 1851.—Mr. James Gibb, 1st Class Engineer, returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival in Bombay, 9th December 1851.

No. 164 of 1851.—Mr. R. Mignon, Captain's Clerk, is allowed an extension of leave to the 7th proximo, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1851.

No. 165 of 1851.—Mr. T. R. Hunter, Midshipman, is allowed leave of absence, for four months, from the 18th instant, to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy., to Gvt.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th December 1851.

Mr W. H. Carpendale, Mate, having returned from sick certificate in the Deccan, was permitted to remain on shore for the benefit of his health from the 18th instant.

Lieut. James, of the Feroze, is to be discharged to the Zenobia.

Superintendents Office, Bombay, 23d December 1851.

Assistant Surgeon James Bain having reported himself for duty in the Indian Navy, is directed to join the Ajdaha.

Assist. Surgeon Foley, of the Pelinurus, who was sent to the Ajdaha, is directed to join his own vessel.

(Signed) J. W. YOUNG, Commander,
Assistant Superintendent I. N.

Bombay General Orders

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1851.

No. 665 of 1851.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted extensions of leave, for the period specified, to the undermentioned Officers, viz. :—

Lieut. Col. Bruce Seton, Captain G. A. Prusen, Captain E. L. Russell, and Lieut. John Laing, - six months.

No. 666 of 1851.—The following appointments are made :—

Captain W. G. Hebbert, to be Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, Captain H. Berthon, to be Executive Engineer at Poona.

No. 667 of 1851.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Mail :—

1st.—Supplimentary General Roll, for the quarter ending the 31st October 1851, of Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of H. M. 86th Regt. of Foot.

No. 668 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of leave to Egypt, granted to Capt. H. J. Barr, Military Paymaster at the Presidency, under G. O. No. 466, of the 26th August last, is cancelled from the 25th ultimo, the date of that Officer's arrival at the Presidency.

No. 669 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

Infantry.

Senior Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. S. Bellasis to be Lieut. Col., vice Troward, invalided. Date of Rank 1st December 1851.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain W. Purves to be Major, Lieut. S. Thuckeray to be Captain, and Ensign F. G. Stewart to be Lieut., in succession to Bellasis, promoted. Date of Rank 1st Dec. 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 9th Regt. N. I., vice Stewart, promoted.

Cecil D'Urban La Touche, Rank as Ensign in the Regt. 1st Dec. 1851—Army 29th July 1850.

No. 670 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made :

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Havildar Cally Persaud to be Jemedar, vice Lall Shaw, deceased. Date of Rank 13th Nov. 1851.

No. 671 of 1851.—Ensign W. E. Williams, of the 13th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1851.

No. 672 of 1851.—The following extracts from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th August 1851, addressed to the Government of India, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

"By the Articles of War Regimental officers are directed to colle the effects of deceased officers and men, make out an inventory thereof, and transmit it with an account of debts and credits, and with the balances, to the Military Secretary within one month after the death of the officer or soldier.

On the 1st of every month the Sub-Treasurer will furnish to the Sec to Government in the Military Department, an account of all deposits General Treasury made on account of the Estates of deceased Officer Soldiers of the Company's service during the preceding month.

On this account the officer's or soldier's name, corps and date of are to be stated, together with the amount deposited on account estate, and the date on which the deposit was made.

The Military Secretary on receipt of this document will cause it published in the Government Gazette, at the same time notifying such estates against which no claim may be preferred within twelve mo from the date of the officer's or soldier's death as therein specified, cease to be payable in India.

Returns of sums which under this notification shall have ceased t payable in India, will be prepared monthly and contain the names o officers and men, and of those only whose estates had remained in I during the specified period of twelve months after the date of the pa decease. They will be made up on the 1st of every month succeeding one in which the twelve months from the date of the officer's or soldi death expired, and be forwarded to England by the following mail.

We transmit herewith Form of Deposit Roll to be prepared on demy pa and we direct that the information required in the several columns of form may be invariably inserted in them.

To enable us to furnish the relatives of deceased officers or soldier our service with the fullest possible information regarding their effe whether such effects be remitted to us for payment or not, we desire t the original Wills and copies of them, as the different cases may requ with copies of the inventories and account of debts and credits furnished the Regimental Officers to the Military Secretary, may in all cases forwarded to us. Those connected with the parties whose esta are included in the deposit Rolls being appended to the Rolls in whi the estates are remitted.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1851.

No. 673 of 1851.—Captain G. H. Robertson, of the 25th Regime N. I is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on private affair

No. 674 of 1851.—Lieut. J. Nicholson, XXIII. Regt. N. I. has been a pointed Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, fro the 6th proximo.

No. 675 of 1851.—The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieut. E. McCulloch, dated Poona, the 1st December 185 appointing Lieut. H. T. Maclean to act as Adjutant to the 27th Regimen N. I., during the time the former Officer may be in Command of the Corp

No. 676 of 1851.—2nd Lieut. T. A. Ball, of the Engineers, is allowed leav of absence from the 1st January to the 1st May 1852, to proceed to Tinne velly in the Madras Presidency on private affairs, viz.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1851.

No. 677 of 1851.—The following rules connected with Canton ments and Houses are published for general information.

1. The limits of every Military Cantonment shall be fixed by the Com manding Officer of the Station in concert with the Political Officer o Collector of the district, marked by Boundary Stones, or in some othe equally permanent manner, and the description thereof published in General Orders.

2. A plan of every Cantonment, so marked, to be signed by these authori ties, will be kept in the Quarter Master General's Office, where it will be duly registered.

3. All applications for unoccupied ground for the purpose of being enclosed, built upon, or in any way appropriated to private purposes, within the limits of a Military Cantonment are, in the first instance, to be made to the Commanding Officer of the Station through the usual channel, and in no case are the boundaries of compounds to be changed, old roads closed, or new ones opened, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

4. As the health and comfort of the Troops are paramount consi derations to which all others must give way, the Commanding Officer will be held responsible that no ground is occupied in any way calculated to be injurious to either, or to the appearance of the Cantonment, and in for warding any application for grant he must certify that it is not objectionable in those or any other respects.

5. When no objection occurs the application is to be forwarded through the prescribed channel by the Commanding Officers of the Stations to the Quarter Master General of the Army, who, if the Commander in Chief approves, will submit it for the Orders of Government.

All applications are to be made according to the annexed form.

To the Assistant Quarter Master General or other Staff Officer.

SIR.—I request you will procure permission for me to occupy the ground herein described.

Situation of Ground.	Enclosed or Open.	Extent.	Nature of the soil.	How to be laid out.	Bounded on the N. S. E. and W.

Officers Commanding stations shall not permit private buildings to be erected within the limits of a Military station until they shall have obtained the sanction of Government through the prescribed channel.

The preservation of cleanliness is of the first importance, and to this end the encroachment of huts or shops temporary or otherwise beyond the space already marked out for that purpose, or extending enclosures or Court yards without the sanction of Government, is to be particularly prevented; any person erecting such buildings without this necessary sanction will be liable to have them demolished and to be required to remove the materials at his own cost.

All persons residing within Military cantonments are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstructions, to remove all causes of malaria, to keep their edges lower and outer out to the height of four feet from the level of the Road and not more than two feet in breadth, and branches of trees within their premises to be lopped off to the height of six feet.

Permission to occupy ground in a Military Cantonment, confers no proprietary right, it continues the property of the State, and removable at the pleasure of Government, but in all practicable cases one month's notice of resumption will be given, and the value of all buildings which may have been erected thereon, as estimated by a Committee will be paid to the owner.

Houses or other property situated on such ground may be transferred by one Officer to another without restrictions, (beyond the premission of the local Commanding Officer to the purchaser to live in a particular quarter or section of the Cantonment) recourse being had in cases of dispute, to a Committee of Arbitration, whose decision duly confirmed shall be binding on both parties.

Whenever the Commanding Officer at a station shall deem it necessary for the public service as for the accommodation of the officers or soldiers at that station to take possession of any house within the cantonment owned by a person not being an officer or soldier of the force at such station, the owner shall receive the full value of such house as a building, or in case of its being intended to keep up such house, it shall be at the option of the Owner to claim either its value or a rent for occupation, such rent or value to be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

When houses of the officers of one corps are to be transferred to those of another, as on occasion of a Relief, if a difference of opinion should arise as to the terms of transfer the price or rent shall be fixed by a Committee of Arbitration.

mmittees of Arbitration, assembled under this order, are to be com- of five officers, having no interest in the subject of reference, spe- selected for their judgment and experience, the owner being allowed me one member of a military officer at the station, and will not to offici- in all practicable cases the Officer Commanding the Cantonment d preside, and an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department of the Engineers, if present should be ordered to assist

all cases where houses are taken possession of as above mentioned, shall be taken to consult the advantage and convenience of the pants and owners, as far as the exigency of the case, and the Public rest will permit, and the Committee of Arbitration appointed to the value or rent of such a house, shall take fully into their consi- tion any representation made by, or in behalf of the owners, before make their award. The owner or his agent in all practicable cases to arned of the intended assembly of a Committee, and invited to attend, the Proceedings of the Committee shall be submitted with any remark- ein the Officer Commanding the Station and Division think may sable, to the Commander in Chief, who may direct a revision by the r, or by any other Committee if he think proper, and no award of Committee shall be carried into effect until it shall have received Excellency's sanction.

wners of houses within Cantonments not being resident Military Officers required to have their names registered in the Major of Brigade ion Staff Officer's Office, together with the bona fide value of their ildings, monthly Rent, and the names of their occupants.

he owner of every house coming under this order in giving in his e and rent of his property, will at the same time record if it is the re to sell or rent, and he is not to be allowed to change the record but permission of the Brigadier of the Station on his showing sufficient ands. The rent of buildings valued by Committees to be not less n 20 per cent of their bona fide value, if taken from month to month, r per cent if for 12 months or more, but Committees may award as much ess in their judgment, considering the probable deterioration, cost of airs, and any local or peculiar circumstances may be a just and suf- ient return for money invested in house property, if an officer taking ase for 12 months quits it under any circumstances before that period expired, he is to pay the higher per centage for the time of actual upation.

n estimating the value of houses the opinion of an Engineer Officer when liable should always be taken, and any circumstances tending to en- ce its value to the tenant, such as extensive grounds, gardens, advan- geous situation, &c. should also be stated to by the Committee.

n the event of a landowner refusing to lower his rent to the standard, d by a committee of arbitration to make the necessary repairs, the tenant l be at liberty with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding Station, as to extent and amount, to make them himself, deducting the t thereof, as well as the sum in excess of the percentage from the rent any case where a house owner shall represent that there is difficulty or ay in procuring the stipulated amount of house rent, the Commanding cer of the station is authorized, if on inquiry it appears to him expedi- ent so to do, to direct the amount to be deducted monthly from the officer's tract, and paid over to the owner by the Regimental Pay Master.

The above rules are to be considered applicable to all Military stations der this Presidency, excepting the Garrison of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1851.

No. 678 of 1851.—The following appointments are made:—

4th Regt. N. I. (Tidi Corps.)

2nd Lieutenant M. W. Willoughby to be Quarter Master and Interpreter the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages.—Date of appointment, 8th vember 1851.

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign G. I. Mills, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoo- nee and Mahratta languages.—Date of appointment 8th November 1851.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. B. Little to be Adjutant, vice Bourdillon, who resigns the pointment.

No. 679 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Commissariat Department.

enior Sub-Conductor Robert Shannon to be Acting Conductor, vice Con- ctor Delany, proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.—Date of rank, 30th r, 1851.

No. 680 of 1851.—The following General Order by the Government of India, ed the 28th November 1851, is republished for general information.—

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors the Ho- rable the President in the Council of India in Council is pleased, in ntinuation of Government General Order No. 97, of 7th February 185 , to rect that the Government allowance for the maintenance of Soldiers' Wive all be granted in the proportion of twelve married Soldiers to 100 of those me on the strength of Corps."

Bombay Castle, 18th December, 1851.

No. 681 of 1851.—Second Lieutenant T. Gillespie is confirmed in the ap- intment of Adjutant to the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

No. 642 of 1851.—Captain H. T. Vincent, of the 7th Regiment N. I., is ap- inted Paymaster to the Scinde Division of the Army, vice Willoughby ansferred to Poona.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1851.

No. 683 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is eased to publish the following General Rules for the preservation of eanliness in Cantonments and Regimental Lines.

1. The Regimental Commanding Officers are responsible for the cleanli- ess of the Regimental Lines, the necessary arrangements being under e immediate Superintendence of Regimental Quarter Masters, subject to e General Regulations of the Cantonment authorities. The work is to effected without expense to the state.

2. The cleanliness of the Bazar will be maintained by the Bazar Mas- r, subject to the General Regulations of the Cantonment.

3. The Cantonment Staff Officer is responsible for the general cleanli- ess of camp. He will procure such assistance of Carts, Buckets, Sweepers, c. as may be necessary, and prefer charges to the whole expense in con- ngent bills.

4. Improvements such as the construction of drains, levelling of any ortions of Camp, and other such works, will be executed by the Engi- eer Department, under the ordinary regulations regarding public works b the Military Department.

5. To prevent pecuniary inconvenience to the Station Staff Officer, the Military Paymaster is authorized to make advances to him not exceeding Rupees (300) three hundred.

6. Should the Regimental Paymaster be unable to provide for the cleanliness of the Bazar without charge to the state, he should prefer a contingent Bill, or the expenditure countersigned by the Commissariat Staff Officer.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1851.

No. 684 of 1851.—Lieut. G. L. Bingham, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers) and Lieut. G. A. Lawrence, of 2nd European Regiment L. I., have been appointed Assistants in the Revenue Survey.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1851.

No. 685 of 1851.—Captain T. T. Cormick, Deputy Judge Advocate General S. D. A., is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 24th February next.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1851.

No. 686 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain J. Holmes, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, under General Order No. 79, of the 1st February 1850, is cancelled from the 19th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 687 of 1851.—Lieutenant H. Grice, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request, from the 1st proximo.

No. 688 of 1851.—Assistant Apothecary Monteza is allowed leave of absence from the 2nd October to the 29th December 1851, to proceed to Goa, on Medical certificate.

No. 689 of 1851.—Captain T. R. Morse, Superintendent of Bazaars, Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st January to the 1st March 1852, to proceed to Bombay and Salsette, on private affairs.

No. 690 of 1851.—Lieutenant S. Dobree, Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars at Poona, is allowed leave of absence to remain in Bombay until the 31st instant, on private affairs, and from the 1st January will act as Superintendent of Bazaars during the absence of Captain Morse, or until further orders.

No. 691 of 1851.—Mr. William Edward Wood is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Nov. 1851.

Lieut. Col. H. Sandwith, of the Invalid Establishment, and Lieut. E. A. Hardy, of the 1st Lancers, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Nov. 1851.

No. 692 of 1851.—Lieut. W. F. Marriott, of the Corps of Engineers, Cadet of the Season 1833, is promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the 9th December 1851.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th December, 1851.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Kurrachee on Wednesday, the 26th day of November 1851, and of which Subadar Major Ram Pursaud, of the 9th Regiment N. I., is President, Private Shaik Allum, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry was tried on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—Private Shaik Allum General No. 957, Number one Company, First Grenadier Regiment, is brought to trial by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Bombay.

For having deserted from the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Camp near Tatta, while on Patient in the Regimental Hospital, on or about the 4th April 1850, and not returning till brought back a Prisoner, by an escort of the Marine Battalion, on or about the 19th of October 1851.

(Sd.) J. Downs, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Kurrachee, 23d Nov., 1851.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 11th November, 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Sd.) H. Havelock, Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which the Charge the Court gave to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the Prisoner, Private Shaik Allum, General No. 957, of No. 1 Company, 1st Gr. Regiment, is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty, as above specified, and having received evidence of previous conviction and of general bad character, does adjudge him, Private Shaik Allum, General No. 957, No. 1 Company, 1st Gr. Regiment Bombay N. I., to undergo imprisonment for (2) two years with hard labor.

(Sd.) R. H. Warren, Capt.,
Offg. Judge Advocate.

(Sd.) Ram Pursaud, Subedar Major,
5th Regt. N. I. and President.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Sd.) J. Grey, Lieut. Genl.,
Commander in Chief.

Bombay, 15th Dec., 1851.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence, is to be carried into execution under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Scinde Division of the Army, which is to have effect from the 24th instant, and the prisoner is to be struck off the strength of the 1st Gr. Regt. Bombay N. I. from the 15th instant.

In continuation of the proceedings of the same Court Martial re-assembled at Kurrachee, on Monday the 1st day of December 1851, Supernumerary Drummer Luxmon, alias Luxamon Sing, No. 7 Company, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—For having deserted from the Head Quarters of his Regiment at Camp near Kurrachee on or about the morning of the 8th June 1851, not returning till on or about the morning of the 29th of October 1851, when he gave himself up as a deserter to Havildar Byrow Sing, Pay order, No. 7 Company 1st Grenadiers.

(Sd.) J. Downs, Lieut. Col., Comdg. 1st Grdrs.

Camp Kurrachee 25th November 1851.

Adjutant General's Office, Mahableshwar, 11th Nov. 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. Havelock, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner Supernumerary Drummer Luxamon, alias Luxamon Sing, No. 7 Company 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, and received evidence of general bad character, does adjudge him Supernumerary Drummer Luxmon, Alias Luxamon Sing, No. 7 Company 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to undergo imprisonment with labour for the space of 3) years.

(Sd.) R. H. Rowell, Capt.
Offg. Judge Advocate.

(Sd.) Ram Pursaud,
Subedar Major.
5th Regt. N. I. Infantry.
and President.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. Grey, Lieut. Genl.,
Commander in Chief.

Bombay, 15th December 1851.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Scinde Division of the Army, which is to have effect from the 5th instant, and the prisoner is to be struck off the strength of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from the 15th instant.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 17th December 1851.

1. Lascars Gunnoo Jadow, of the Corps of Store Lascars, is transfered to the Corps of Gun Lascars.

2. The following arrangements in the Subordinate Medical Department are made:—

1st Hospital Assistant Shaik Mahomed, of the 2nd Beloochi Battalion, is appointed to the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

2nd Hospital Assistant Gondo Barrow, of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, is transferred to the 2nd Beloochi Battalion.

3. Soobah Sing, Native Surgeon Grade Apprentice in the European Branch of the Service, and attached to the European General Hospital.

3. The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the addition of the following Clause to Art. 10 sect. XXX of Jameou's Code, and Art. 86

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Sec. I. of the Medical Regulations in such case the proceedings are to be forwarded to the Medical Board through the Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

4. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Lieut. Col. J. Penny, dated Nusseerabad the 28th November 1851, appointing Captain Anderson, to receive Veterinary charge of the Horses of the Right Wing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) whilst separated from Head Quarters.

5. Private Ramo Nursoo, of the Corps of Gun Lascars, is transfered to the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

6. The undermentioned men of the Regt. of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's Non-Effective List, and appointed to the Ordnance Department, as follows :

Bombardier James Williamson, Genl. No. 1931, to be Acting Laboratory man.

Gunner Charles Bane, Genl. No. 622 do.

Gunner Donald Galbraith, Genl. No. 1327 do.

Gunner James E. Mellonell, Genl. No. 2183 do.

8. The undermentioned Officers has leave of absence :—

3rd Regt. L. C.—Cornet S. W. O. Stevens, from 2nd Dec. 1851 to 31st Janry. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th December 1851.

1. Recruits John Druce, James Richard Oakes, and William Ray, of the Regiment of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's Non-Effective List, for employment in the Garrison Band.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. G. Moyle, from 1st December to 31st December, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

29th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. H. Henderson, from 20th November to 31st December, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 19th December, 1851.

1. The following appointment in the Commissariat Department is made.

Commissariat Serjeant Charles M. Finn, to be Acting Sub Conductor vice Sharman promoted.

2. The following Orders are confirmed :—

An Order by Brigadier T. Stalker, C. B., dated Nusseerabad, the 29th November 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, M. D., to proceed with and afford Medical aid to the Head Quarters Wing of the 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, Lancers, en route to Neemuch, and to return from that Station in Medical charge, of the Left Wing 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed to Nusseerabad.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamain C. B., dated Neemuch, the 30th November 1851, directing Assistant Surgeon Lodwick, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, to receive Medical charge of the Left Wing 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry and 3rd Company 3rd Battalion Artillery, with No. 6 Light Field Battery attached, from Surgeon Malcolmson, proceeding to Nusseerabad, with the Right Wing 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders.

An Order by the officer Commanding 3rd Company 2nd Battalion of Artillery, with No. 3 Light Field Battery, dated Nusseerabad, the 1st December 1851, appointing Lieut. Henderson from that date to the Veterinary charge of the Horses of the Battery, consequent on the departure of Veterinary Surgeon Hellen from the station.

An Order by Captain F. F. Taylor, Commanding 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, dated Neemuch the 1st December 1851, directing Captain W. Ashburner to assume Veterinary charge of the Horses of the Left Wing during its seperation from head quarters.

4. The Recruits for the Infantry arrived from England on the ship Bussorah Merchant, are posted to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) with the exception of Joseph Edwards, who is posted to the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, and will remain attached to the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his Regiment.

5. Recruit Daniel Kennedy, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, and will remain attached to the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his regiment.

6. 2nd Grade apprentice Luxumon Manadie, of the 17th Regiment N. I. is discharged from the Service at his own request.

7. The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—

2nd Eur Regt. L. I.—Ensign M. C. E. Twyford, from 19th Dec. 1851 to 18th Jan. 1852, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th December, 1851.

2. With reference to G. O. C. Nos. 1 and 4, dated respectively the 15th and 19th instant, the recruits posted to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), will remain attached to the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 22nd December 1851.

1. Private Ram Sawant of the 10th Regt. N. I., having so, tisfactorily accounted for over-staying his leave of absence is to be again brought on the strength of that Corps from the date he was made a casualty.

2. Compensation Money in lieu of Clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to one Subadar of the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment of Artillery.

3. The following arrangements in Subordinate Medical Department are made :—

2nd Grade apprentice George Lloyd, of the European General Hospital, to be attached to Her Majesty's 8th Regt.

2nd Grade apprentice Henry Wassington, Her Majesty's 8th Regt. to be attached to the European General Hospital.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Infantry.—Ensign J. H. Drummond, attached to 2nd European Regt. L. I. from 11th December to 31st December, in extension to remain at Sawant Waree, on Medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 23rd December, 1851.

1. The detail of units and escort, of the Regiment of Artillery and 2nd European regiment Light Infantry, as per margin, arrived at the Presidency under charge of 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and file. Lieutenant J. Ledwith, are attached to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery.

2. The detail of units, arrived at the Presidency, under charge of Lieut. H. A. Taylor, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), is attached to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery.

3. The Committee, for the examination of Recruits, of which Lieut. Col. C. Hood, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is President, is dissolved.

4. Acting 2nd Hospital Assistant Ramchunder Chuwan will resort to the rank and duties of 1st Grade Apprentice, and is attached to the Marine Battalion.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) P. E. Wandesforde, Captain,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th Dec. 1851.

Leave of absence.—

83d Foot.—Lieut. Maloney, from 1st to 31st December 1851 to Bombay, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. H. M. Hospitals Assistant Surgeon Todd, 86th Regiment now on duty at the Presidency, to proceed to rejoin his Regiment at Poona.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1851.

A Committee composed of the undermentioned Officers will assemble at the Brigade Major's Office, H. M. forces on Monday next, the 22nd instant at 12 o'clock, and thence proceed on board the Ship Owen Glendower to inspect and report upon the provisions &c. laid in for the use of the Invalids of H. M. Regiments proceeding to England on that Vessel.

President.
Captain Steatly, Brigade Major Queen's Troops.
Members.
J. Hall, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General H. M. Hospitals.
Lieutenant Walker, 8th Foot.
Surgeon of the Ship Owen Glendower.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Garrison the Invalids and their families, of H. M. Regiments as per margin will embark for England on Wednesday the 24th inst. at Gun Fire on the Ship Omega.

Corps.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Women.	Children.
10th Hussars	4	4	0	26	4	2
64th Foot	1	1	0	18	1	5
78th Foot	2	3	1	31	2	5
83rd Foot	5	0	0	25	7	19
86th Foot	1	1	0	37	2	5
Total	13	6	1	137	13	36

The following Officers are appointed to take charge and do duty with the Invalids.

Captain Lloyd, 83rd foot.
Lieutenant Ellis, 83d foot.
Lieutenant Cuthbert, 10th Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon Domenichitte, M. D. 8th foot in Medical Charge.

Head Quarters, Bombay 22nd December 1851.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at the quarters of Major Conva 22nd Regiment and Captain Daniel 8th Regt. on Tuesday the 23rd instant, 11 o'clock to examine and report upon the state of their health.

President.
J. Hall Esq. M. D. Deputy Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitals.
Members
Assistant Surgeon Leitch, 78th Highlanders.
Assistant Surgeon Domenichitti, M. D. 8th foot.
Leave of absence.—
86th Foot.—Lieutenant Darby, from 25th December 1851 to 31st Janua 1852, to the Presidency to be examined by Board.

By order of His Excellency, Genl.
Sir John Grey K. C. B.
(Sd.) H. Haylock, Lieut. Col.
Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Forces Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.—At Belgaum, on Tuesday, the 16th December, by the Revd J. Churchill, A. M., Leighton Hamerton Baker Fraser, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Maria Caldwell, second daughter of Brigadier W. D. Robertson Commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. On Monday, the 8th Dec., at Saint Thomas Cathedral, by the Revd. G. Candy Mr. Henry Prescott Custom's Officer, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, (daughter of the late R. Scott, Esquire.) At the Cathedral Exeter, on the 28th of Oct. S. F. Jeyes, Esquire, Lieutenant Royal Navy, of H. M. Ship Impregnable, Flag of Port Admiral Sir Jaun A. Commaney, and brother of the Firm of Messrs Jeyes and Co., Bedford Square, Bedford Terrace, London Barristers at Law, to Emmeline, eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Lillicrap.

BIRTHS.—At Ahmednuggur, on Friday the 12th Dec., at 4 P. M., the wife of Mr. F. D'Miranda, 2nd Clerk in the Collector's Department, of a son. At Back-bay, Sonapoor, on the 15th Dec., Mrs. G. St. John Green, of a son. At Bombay, on the 16th December, the wife of Henry Newton, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter. At Colaba, on the 8th Nov., the wife of Serjeant T. Walsh, 8th King's Regt. of Foot, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Bombay, on the 17th Dec., Clara, the beloved wife of Augustus Charles Frankland, Lieutenant 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry. On Saturday, the 6th instant, of Typhus fever, Joshua Samuel, the only son of Hospital Steward B. Adams of H. M.'s 8th Kings Regiment, after a short illness of 12 days, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 22 days. At Dharwar, on the 16th December, Helen, the beloved wife of Captain Jas. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Engineers, aged 21 years. At Ambroile, on the 22nd Dec, Mrs. N. D. Esperanca, the beloved eldest daughter of Mr. Manoel de Souza Mamlutdar of Salsette, aged 41 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

19th Dec.—Ship Paragon, W. W. Murch, from Singapore 26th October. *Passengers*—Mrs. Murch, and Child; 33 Convicts, and 2 Sepoys, Bombay Marines. (Six Convicts died at sea.)

20th " Steamer sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat.

" " Steamer Sir G. R. Clerk, J. Woolley, from Surat, 10th Dec. *Passengers*—40 Natives.

21st " Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, from Hongkong 29th November. *Passengers*—Revd. J. Rogers; Mrs Rogers; Mrs. Spens. Lieut. Grant, and 2 Deck Passengers.

" " Barque Hanroody, A. Hussan from Calcutta 12th Nov.

22nd " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 21st Dec. *Passengers*—57 Natives.

" " Steamer Medusa, Lieut. King, I. N., from Vingorla 21st Dec. *Passengers*—1 Lieut., 2 Serjeants, 1 Bugler, and 39 Rank and File, 2nd Eur. Lt. Infantry.

" " Brig Laurick, Thos. B. White, from Calcutta 5th Dec.

" " Ship Eliza Thomas Pain, from Calcutta 22nd November.

23rd " Steamer Ajdaha, Commander W. C. Barker, I. N., from Sea.

24th " Steam Frigate Auckland, Commander, A. Macdonald, from Aden 24 Nov. *Passengers*—Mesdames—Hamilton Fawcett, and maid servant, Prescott, Deas, Fergusson and child, and Smith (2nd class);—Misses—Butler, Hamilton, and Tudor.—Major Morse, Bo. Army; Capt. Hunter, Bo. Army; Dr Deas, Bo. Army; Mr Gordon, 60 Rifles; Mr Hathway, 10th Hussars; Mr. Lumly, H. B. M.'s Consul at Cairo; Mr. McLeanha; and Mr. W. Pigott.—2nd Class.—Hajee Mahomed Ali Khorasanwer.—*Government Passengers*. One European woman, and four children; one Sepoy, 10th N. I.; six public and one private followers, four women and six children, Engineer department; two public followers, and one woman, Commissariat Department.

DEPARTURES.

17th Dec.—French Barque Alfred, A. Capdevielle, to Cochin and Bordeaux.

" " Steamer Achilles, W. W. Pu chase, Esq., to Aden. *Passengers*. Lieut. Carruthers, 27th Bo. N. I.

" " Steam Frigate Sesostris, Commander C. D. Campbell, to Aden.

18th " Ship Sith, J. Pollock, to Liverpool. *Passengers*—Mr. R. T. Heysham; and one European Boy.

" " Ship Lord Metcalf, William Cargill, to Maulmain.

" " Steamer Singapore, Charles Evans, Esq., to Galle. *Passengers*—Revds. D. Wood; Mr. Kavanagh, and Europ. servant; Mr. Mackay and Mr. Fleming. For Madras: Mr Bremner; Captain and Mrs. Marshall. For Calcutta: Mrs. Sears, an infant, and a female servant; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wilkins; T. R. Hunter, Esq.; and one deck passenger.